CIVIL DISTRICT COURT PARISH OF ORLEANS STATE OF LOUISIANA

GLORIA SCOTT AND DEANIA JACKSON

NO. 96-8461

VERSUS 🌭

DIVISION "K"

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO

DOCKET NO. 4

COMPANY, INC., ET AL.

Videotaped deposition of EARL E. KOHNHORST. [DELETED]

taken in the offices of Chaffe, McCall, Phillips, Toler and Sarpy, L.L.P., Suite 2300, Energy tre, 1100 Poydras Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70163-2300, commencing at 9:45 o'clock a.m., on Friday, the 9th day of February 2001.

APPEARANCES:

Gentler, Vincent and Plotkin, L.L.P. Attorneys at Law (By: Michael H. Gertler, Esquire Louis L. Gertler, Esquire) 127-129 Carondelet Street New Orleans, Louisiana 70130 - AND -Herten, Burstein, Sheridan, Cevasco, Bottinelli and Litt, L.L.C. Attorneys at Law Terry Paul Bottinelli, Esquire) Court Plaza North 25 Main Street Hackensack, New Jersey 07601-7032 (Attorneys for the Plaintiffs)

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KING AND SPALDING Attorneys at Law Charles M. Shaffer, Jr., Esquire William L. Durham, II, Esquire) 191 Peachtree Street 30303-1763 Atlanta, Georgia (Attorneys for the Defendant, Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation, individually and as successor by merger to The American Tobacco Company)

VIDEOTARE

", (Om) Ingram Extence Management, L.L.C.

REPORTED BY:

CHERYL FOURNET HUFFMAN, RMR, CRR Registered Merit Reporter Contified Realtime Reporter (No. 75009) Hustman & Robinson, Inc. One Shell Square, Suite 250 Annex New Orleans, Louisiana 70139 (504 525-1753 (800) 749-1753

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STIPULATION

It is stipulated and agreed by and among counsel for the parties hereto that the deposition of the aforementioned witness is hereby being taken under the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure, Article 1421, et seq., for all purposes in accordance with law;

That the formalities of reading and signing are specifically not waived;

That the formalities of filing, sealing, and certification are specifically waived;

That all objections are reserved until trial or other use of the deposition, except those objections regarding the form of the question or the existence of a privilege.

CHERYL FOURNET HUFFMAN, Registered Merit
Reporter, in and for the Parish of Orleans,
State of Louisiana, officiated in administering
the oath to the witness.

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THE VIDEOGRAPHER:

Today is Friday, February 9th, 2000.

This is the videotaped deposition of Earl

Kohnhorst in the matter of Gloria Scott,

et al versus The American Tobacco Company,

t al. We're going on the record at 9:45

et al. We're going on the record at 9:45 a.m.

My name is Om Ingram with Evidence

Meagement. Now counsel will please

notice their appearance off camera and the

court reporter will swear the witness.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

My name is Mike Gertler. And I represent the class representatives in the class in this case.

MR. LOUIS GERTLER:

Louis Gertler, I also represent the class and the class representatives.

MR. BOTTINELLI:

Terry Paul Bottinelli, plaintiffs.
MR. SHAFFER:

I'm Charlie Schaffer with the law firm of King and Spalding and we represent the defendant, Brown and Williamson Company.

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MR. DURHAM:

Bill Durham representing Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation.

EARL E. KOHNHORST,

after having been first duly sworn by the above-mentioned Registered Merit Reporter, did testify as follows:

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Mr. Kohnhorst, of course, I understand you have given your deposition in previous ses; correct?

A. Yes, I have.

So you're familiar with the format and the procedure; correct?

A. Generally, yes.

Q. All right. So the only thing I'd like to remind you of is if you feel that I have phrased the question in a way that you don't understand, just ask me to rephrase it, I'll be happy to do so.

A. Sure.

Q. Otherwise, I understand that the answers that you give are honest and/or responsive. And I appreciate that.

A. Okay.

1	Q. Mr. Kohnhorst, I understand that
2	you are a chemical engineer; is that correct?
7 3 }	A. That's what I was trained as, yes.
	Q. And where did you receive your
5	training?
6	Speed Scientific School, part of
7	the University of Louisville.
В	Now, Speed Scientific, is that an
	engineering school?
1.0	Yes.
1,1	Q And what year did you attend that
12	school or years?
13	A I started in 1966, got my
1(4)	bachelones degree in '70, and my master's
1(5)	degree Th 71.
16	Q. How old were you when you received
T	your master's degree, sir?
2.6	A. Well, I was born in 1947, so about
19	what is that? 24?
20	Q. That sounds about right.
21	It was a one-year master's program?
22	A. A little bit over a year but
23	essentially five quarters.
24	Q. Did you learn anything during your
25	master's program about tobacco?

A. Nothing specifically, I don't believe.

- Q. Did you learn anything in your undergraduate education about tobacco?
 - A. Not as a specific topic, no.
- All of your knowledge and information regarding tobacco was acquired and learned while you were employed by Brown and Willamson?
- A. I think that's correct.

 By the way, when you were doing your master's program, did you do a work study or was it all academic?
 - A I did a thesis.
 - You did a thesis?
 - (Witness nods head affirmatively.)
 - What was the title of your thesis?
- A. I don't recall exactly, but it was catalytic reduction of nitric oxides.
 - Q. Published?
 - A. I don't know. I don't believe so.
 - Q. Have you ever published anything?
 - A. No, not that I'm aware of.
- Q. Did you ever work during the summers while you were in college or getting

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your master's degree?

A. May I go back to the last question just for a second? I don't know if, as an example, patents are considered publishing.

But if they are, then I'm on several patents.

Okay.

A. I apologize for the -- going backwards

g. Now, tell me about those patents, sir. How many and what are they patents for?

Just approximately four or five, I den't recall exactly. One of them was on sand separation, physical sand separation. One was on ultrasonic measurement of slurry consistencies. One -- I think maybe two were on small, what was called small strip bypassing, just a processing patent. That's all I recall.

- Q. Sir, you've just mentioned three.

 Did any of those three have anything to do with tobacco?
- A. Well, they all do. And there were two patents regarding small strip bypassing.

 One was a product patent, one was a process, to the best of my recollection.

- Q. So they all had to do with the tobacco manufacturing?
 - A. Yes. Absolutely.
- Q. When you say the -- You called it small strip?
 - A. Yeah.
- Q. Does that have anything to do with reconstanted tobacco?
 - Not directly, no.
- O. Did any of your patents have anything to do with reconstituted tobacco?

 A. The slurry measurement did.
- Did any of your patents have anything to do with nicotine or by-products of nicotine?
 - A. Not directly, no.
- Q. Did any of your patents have anything to do with the sensory effects of nicotine?
 - A. Not directly, no.
- Q. All right, sir. I asked you about your summers. Did you work during your summers while you were at the University of Louisville?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And did you work at either Goodyear

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or Goodrich?

- A. No.
- Q. Where was your work?
- A. I worked, both summers, I worked co-op. So just addressing your question to summers. I worked at a lumberyard and I worked at Paramount Pickles. The lumberyard was Gamble Brothers. And I worked at St. Regis, a paper company.
- Q. Was that while you were in college?

 It was during one of my summer

 breaks. Either high school or I think the only
 other summer break was after the freshman year.

Of college?

Correct.

Q. That's the only summer job -- That was the last summer job that you held?

- A. Yes. School was solid after that.
- Q. Did any of those jobs pertain to chemistry or engineering, chemical engineering?
 - A. No, I wouldn't say so.
- Q. Is there a certification system in chemical engineering?
- A. There are several such as engineering and training, and a professional

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engineering degree -- professional engineering certificate.

- Q. Have you ever received a certificate?
- A. I got the engineering and training. That's as far as I pursued it.
 - So you have no certificate --
 - I have --
 - -- per se, certification?
 - -- only, only my graduate degrees.

And that's the degrees you earned by simply completing your courses and your college material and your master's; correct?

Correct.

It's not a professional

certification?

A. That's correct.

- Q. And are you licensed by any state as a chemical engineer?
 - A. No.
- Q. And so when you completed your master's degree, what year was that, sir?
 - A. 1971.
- Q. And did you go right to work for Brown and Williamson as soon as you completed

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your master's degree?

- A. I did.
- Q. And as I understand it from reviewing your prior deposition, you worked for Brown and Williamson continuously after 1971 and/or for their holding company?
- A. I worked for a holding company that was part of British-American Tobacco, not part of Brown and Williamson; but it was associated, part of the same total chain of companies.

What is that company called, the holding company? Is that BATUS?

Yes. I worked for BATUS.

And BATUS is a holding company for

what companies in the United States?

they were a holding company for Brown and Williamson, for Saks Fifth Avenue, Marshall Field's, Gimbel's, Cole's, Breuner's, Ivey's, Appleton Paper.

- Q. So am I correct you continuously worked after 1971 for Brown and Williamson or BATUS?
- A. Yes. With the exception, also, I worked for British-American Tobacco Holdings.

- Q. And that's also a related company to Brown and Williamson?
 - A. Yes, they own Brown and Williamson.
 - Q. Are you still working --
 - A. No.
- or a parent company?

No.

Q When did you last work for Brown and Williamson or a parent company?

My last official day was December 31st. 2000.

Are you currently employed, sir?

No, I'm not.

Are you retired?

Yes.

2. And where do you reside?

- A. In [DELETED]
- Q. And when you worked for Brown and Williamson Company after 1971, where did you -- where was the location of your employment?
 - A. Louisville, Kentucky.
- Q. And when you worked for BATUS, where was the location of your employment?
 - A. Also Louisville, Kentucky.

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Q.	And	when	you v	vorked	for	BAT,	the
parent compa	ny,	where	were	you	locat	ed,	sira

- A. When I worked for British-American Tobacco Holdings, the location was in Staines, England and London, England. They moved during my term.
- Q. And you said you went to the University of Louisville; correct?

 Yes.
- Q. I'd like to talk to you a little bit about your time at Brown and Williamson. When you were at Brown and Williamson, did you continuously work there for 25 years, approximately?

A. Yes. It's probably 24 and a fraction, but that's approximately right.

And when you first were employed in 1971, what was your job title, sir?

- A. I'm not certain. A process engineer or something similar to that.
- Q. And what were your, generally, your duties as a process engineer?
- A. It was creative activities for improving process development and efficiencies of tobacco processing.

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- Q. When you say "tobacco processing," what are you referring to? The chemical components?
 - A. No. Everything.

Correct.

- Q. Everything that goes into a cigaretete?
- All the processing steps, you know, starting from the leaf plants to the primary processing to the fabrication and packaging.

 Of the cigarettes?

Of all the cigarettes that were manufactured by Brown and Williamson?

I guess the answer to that is "Yes." I mean, it was about the processing.

All the digarettes are processed in similar ways.

- Q. And when you say "processing," as I understand your testimony, you're talking about from the point where the leaf is actually selected to the point where the cigarette is finally manufactured into final form?
- A. I mean, that's essentially right.

 I mean, it really would start at the leaf

 plants, which is just a step beyond what you

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said. The leaf selection, I had nothing to do with the leaf selection. But when it was bought, I got involved with projects in terms of the processing of the leaf, separation of the lamina from stems, packaging, et cetera.

Q. Did you have anything to do with selecting the leaf for its nicotine content?

I wasn't involved -- The time frame is, of your question, is when I first joined Brown and Williamson?

That's where we are right now.

I was not involved with selection
of leaf.

For nicotine content?

I said I wasn't involved with selection of leaf.

2. At all? Period?

A. Correct.

Q. I see. I apologize. I didn't understand that response.

And how long did you remain in the processing, as a process engineer that you began in 1971?

A. Until about 1977.

Q. And were you transferred in 1977

What department?

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A.	A	department	called	the	development
center.					

- Q. What is the development center?
- A. It's a pilot plant.
- Q. And what does that mean, "pilot plant"?

A. It was a small representation of the factory. We made sample cigarettes and did process development work at a larger scale.

of the same cigarettes that were being manufactured in the regular manufacturing plant?

A I'm sorry. Could you repeat that question?

you were making the same cigarettes but in a sample form that was manufactured in the regular manufacturing?

A. Well, they weren't the -- I missed the word. They weren't the same. I mean, they were, you know, variations. They might be recipes that the product developers wanted to change part of the design of the product. So not the same but similar.

Q. But the recipes were changed?

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A. Yes.

Q. Did the change in recipe during the time that you were in that pilot plant pertain specifically to nicotine content?

A. No.

Did it pertain to the form of nicotine in the cigarette?

No.

Of How long did you remain in the process development work? At the pilot plant, excuse me.

Approximately two years.

Okay. That would be about 1979.

Then were you transferred?

Ammy Yes.

Was it at your request?

. No, sir.

Q. Who was your boss during that twoyear period?

- A. I believe it also was Bob Sanford.
- Q. Okay. And where were you transferred to in 1979?
- A. To -- I'm not certain of the title. But the manufacturing plant in the engineering department is the best that I can recall.

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Essentially,	the	engineering	department.
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- Q. Was that -- Where was that now? Is that --
- A. It was a different location also in Louisville, Kentucky.
- And what, generally, were you doing then during that time?
- I was responsible for managing a major prent design and construction project.

 Design and construction of the

plant or design and construction of the cigarettes?

During that period of time, did you have anything to do with the manufacture or processing of the cigarettes specifically?

No.

- Q. Okay. And how long did you remain in that position, sir?
- A. I don't recall exactly. About five years.
 - Q. Well, in your prior deposition --
- A. It probably took me -- Yeah. Go ahead, please.
 - Q. In your prior deposition, you

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indicated, sir, that you remained in that role until about 1983.

- A. Okay.
- Q. Does that sound correct?
- A. Yes.

Does that refresh your memory?

I don't recall it exactly, but I'm

sure I mad it clear whatever I said last time.

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Well, that's what you said last

tame.

Yeah.

So what's your answer this time?

I don't recall how long.

But as you sit here today, you

approximated about four or five years?

Yes.

Q. Were you then transferred from that department to another?

A. At someplace along that time frame, I became Vice-President of Research, Development and Engineering. I don't recall

now the year.

Q. Now, how did you obtain that position as Vice-President?

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- A. They asked me to do the job.
- Q. So you didn't apply for it?

 Someone came and requested that you become

 Vice-President?
 - A. Yes.
 - I assume that was a promotion?

 Yes.

And who was it that requested that you receive that promotion within the company?

. I believe it was the Chairman, Dr.

I. W. Hughes.

Dr. Hughes was located in Louisville as well?

Yes.

Q. And who would have been under Dr. Hughes directly in the chain of command within that department?

- A. I reported directly to Dr. Hughes for a period of time, if that's what you're asking me. There was no one between he and I for a period of time.
 - Q. What period?
- A. I don't -- I don't recall precisely.
 - Q. Who else did you report to while

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you were Vice-President of Research,

Development and Engineering other than Dr.

Hughes?

A. I think subsequent to that it was John Alar.

Q. How do you spell the last name?

I don't know. I believe it's just

A-L-A-R. but I'm not certain.

Anyone else?

A. Yes. I think subsequent to that subsequent to that subsequent to the subsequent t

Q. Anyone else?

No. That was it.

And how long did you remain Vice-President of Research, Development and Engineering?

A. I believe until I went to BATUS in

- Q. Now, while you were Vice-President of Research, Development and Engineering, how many people were working within that department?
 - A. Just approximately 200.
- Q. And of those 200 employees were all located in Louisville; correct?

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- A. Yes.
- Q. Did you report to anyone in BAT or in England during that time frame?
 - A. No.
- Q. Did the parent company have its own research, development and engineering department, as you understood it?

The parent company being British~
American obacco?

Q. Or the sister company, yes.

A Several of our sister companies had research and development.

And one of your sister companies was located in England?

Ammy Yes.

Which one was that?

A. I think that would have been a company called BAT Co., B-A-T Company. It was not the ultimate parent but that was the company that had the R & D.

- Q. All right. And did you, during the time you were Vice-President, exchange information with BAT Co. relative to R & D?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. And you regularly exchanged that

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information?

A. Yes. There were meetings once or twice a year.

Q. There were research conferences that you attended where BAT Co. was in attendance?

Yes.

And those occurred at least once or twice a par?

A. Yeah, I think a formal one once a year and perhaps some other meetings not quite so formal. But perhaps making it once or twice a year.

So you exchanged scientific information and knowledge with your sister companies?

There was some exchange of what we'd call technology, yes.

- Q. And this exchange that went on, did it include the transmittal of documents?
- A. Not at these meetings, per se. The meetings were generally presentations and discussions, dialogue.
- Q. Outside of the meetings, though, was there a free flow of information by

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exchange of documents?

- A. There were a number of documents that were exchanged, you know, particularly final reports of work.
- Q. And when you say "work," you mean work pertaining to research and development?
- A. Yes. Project activities and research and development.
- Now, after you -- You said you remained Vice-President in that department till about 1987; correct?
 - A. Yes.

And then what happened to your

areer?

Well, that's when I went to BATUS.

And you got transferred to BATUS;

- A. Yes, I did.
- Q. Who transferred you this time?
- A. I'd say I was told about the transfer by Ray Pritchard, who was the Chairman of Brown and Williamson.
- Q. What was the reason given for the transfer?
 - A. It was a development move.

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	Q.	I	don't	know	what	that	means.	Car
you	explain	11	t ?					

- A. I didn't, either.
- Q. You didn't, either. Did you ask?
- A. Yes.
- Okay. And what was the explanation given to you?

It was a job very, very unrelated to my pret career and training. It was about managing a group of financial analysts and responsibility for financial and business planning.

So it had nothing to do with your education or training in chemical engineering?

A: "Nothing" is a pretty broad word.

It was definitely not core chemical engineering activities.

- Q. Whereas, when you were VicePresident in Research and Development, that
 pertained to your core training and education
 in chemical engineering?
- A. Certainly much closer. More aspects were more familiar with my training.
- Q. Well, were you transferred because your department was changed in some way?

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did you say you were sent to? In Louisville somewhere; right?

- A. To BATUS.
- O. BATUS.

And the focus of the work you were doing changed, too; didn't it, sir?

Yes.

And in what way did it change?

Well, it was not a job that was exclusively about tobacco. It was not about research and development. It was about financial analysis and planning.

Okay. Well, let's talk about what changed when they split engineering off from R & D. While you were with RD&E, you had a particular interest in the sensory effects of nicotine; didn't you?

A. No, I had a particular interest in the sensory aspects of our product in total.

- Q. In total. And one part of your product is nicotine; am I right?
 - A. Oh, absolutely.
- Q. So that would have been one of your focuses while you were with RD&E?
 - A. I never had a focus on nicotine as

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it relates to sensory. The sensory properties are, you know, a complex mixture of nicotine, tar, gas phase, physical, pressure drop, tactile. So it's all those things, the sensory properties. I don't recall ever having a view of focusing on nicotine as it related to sensory.

one part of the cigarette that you would expect would have some sensory effects?

Yes.

were at RD&E calculating, studying, determining what those sensory effects might be; correct?

had a lot of -- a lot of charges. And sensory improvement of the product was one of them.

Q. And that changed; didn't it? After you left, your interest in that area and what was going on at research and development no longer pertained to the sensory effects of the cigarette; did it?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

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- Q. Or do you know?
- A. I don't understand the question.

 You're asking me when I moved to BATUS, did my
 role change? And I think I've described it
 changed dramatically.
- department function changed that was in

 Louisville. Do you know after you left whether
 they continued to study the sensory effects of
 smoke and/or nicotine?

I don't believe when I left and the engineering group went to Macon that it really changed withing dramatically as it relates to the portfolio of activities that R & D was doing.

Q. And did you review any studies that were conducted by the engineering department after you left?

A. No. Meaning after I left going to BATUS, I didn't look at any engineering studies other than capital proposals that would come from any of the operating companies, including Brown and Williamson. And I would review those as part of my planning and financial responsibility at BATUS.

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- Q. So you would review the engineering studies?
- A. Well, I think I defined a very small range of things that I would study, which would be large capital proposals that were obside of the lines of authority granted Brown and Williamson. If they were above that, I review those capital plans.
- engineering studies that were performed at

 Low sville in the engineering department when

 you left for BATUS?

well, the engineering department moved to Macon.

Q. Macon.

A. And I think I've answered your question so I'm not --

- Q. Well, just tell me "Yes" or "No," if you could.
- A. I did not, in general, review the engineering. I only reviewed capital proposals.
- Q. Okay. Now, would it be fair to say that while you were in Louisville at the research, development and engineering

http://legacv.librarv.ucsf.ed/utid/ezq07a00/pdfv.industrydocuments.ucsf.edu/docs/jphl0001

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department, you were a keen supporter of chemosensory research?

A. It was -- It was one aspect of product design that I thought was an important element for people to invest some time in, yes.

So it would be fair to characterize your role as a keen supporter of that type research?

myself as being a keen supporter. But I certainly thought it was an area that was, among many, that was relevant and interesting to know for the product developers.

" Now, --

MR. SHAFFER:

here

Counsel, if you have a document

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I have plenty of documents.

MR. SHAFFER:

-- that relates to the phrase "keen supporter" or transcript testimony, I think it would be appropriate for you to let him look at it with respect to that specific question about that phrase.

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MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I think he answered it. But if you need to refresh your memory by review of documents, I'll do my best to find documents that address that point.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Have you ever seen a document, by the way that characterized you as a keen supporter of chemosensory research?

I think I have, actually.

You have?

(Witness nods head affirmatively.) Uh-huh Midicating affirmatively).

Who made that statement?

I'm not sure. I think it was one of the scientists at BAT Co. I don't recall who.

- Now, when you left the RD&E department in Louisville, did any of your staff get transferred as well?
- The engineering department, as I've said several times, got transferred to Macon, if that's an accurate way that you're referring to. But as far as a transfer, they stayed with the same department but transferred to another

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location.

Q. Did any of the staff get transferred out of the engineering department to another area?

A. I can't say, per se. It's very possible that there were a limited number of transfers where an engineer may have stayed in Louisville and transferred into R & D. I think that's possible, but I don't recall it specifically.

Do you know if any -- By the way -Strike that. By the way, sir, what does
chemosensory research pertain to?

A It's a study of the chemical and sensory properties of smoke or aerosols.

O. Does it include a study of the chemical and sensory properties of nicotine aerosols?

- A. It certainly could. It would include all the components of smoke that are either -- that are in the smoke, that were either aerosol or particulate or gas phase.
- Q. Well, since that was an area that you were specifically involved with, chemosensory research, do you know?

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A. But I was not.

Q. You weren't?

A. By "involved," I assume you're talking about people at the bench doing the work. I never was involved with chemosensory research. I was the manager over the department. There were literally tens or thirties of projects going on. Chemosensory would be one area where a few people might be doing some work.

You were making the decisions and other people were doing the work; correct, sir?

Well, I certainly shared the decision making but I ultimately was responsible for the allocation of resources.

And one of the --

MR. SHAFFER:

Let him finish his answer, please,

Counsel.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Oh, I'm sorry.

MR. SHAFFER:

Had you finished your answer?

THE WITNESS:

Yes, I think so.

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EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. And one of the decisions that you were making or contributing to make was that chemosensory research should be studied at Brown and Williamson?

A. Sure.

Q. And one of the areas you felt should be tudied included the chemosensory effects of nicotine aerosol?

A I don't think I ever made a determination like that. But as I've already said, once you say you should look at chemose many, which, of course, is a very sensible area, that's what we -- that's what our customers perceive the product is the smoke, so studying the smoke makes sense. It's like studying the taste if you're developing a food.

- Q. And the nicotine is passed from the cigarette tobacco into the smoke; correct?
- A. Nicotine comes from tobacco and gets into smoke, of course.
- Q. And, necessarily, that's one aspect of the smoke that you felt should be studied while you were Vice-President of Research and

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A. I think I've said it very clearly that we were looking at the chemosensory properties of smoke. One of the constituents of smoke coming from tobacco is nicotine. There are many, many other constituents. Nicotine was, to my knowledge, not singled out nor it anything that I set in terms of a direction or a priority.

Now, after you left or were transferred away from that department, sir, did you see anything in writing that would indicate to you that type of research was continued at either Macon or Louisville?

A. I don't recall anything like that when I was at BATUS.

- Q Who was hired, do you know, to fill your position as Vice-President of Research, Development and Engineering?
- A. There was no replacement of that combined research, development, engineering.
- Q. Now, sir, did you have a written contract with the company while you were employed by Brown and Williamson?
 - A. Yes, at some point I did have a

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contract.

- Q. It was an employment contract?
- A. I assume that's the way it could be characterized. It was a -- I assume it was an employment contract. I just don't know about the technical -- It was a contract between myself and Brown and Williamson. I assume that's employment contract.

Q. Was that your understanding, that it was an employment contract?

MR SHAFFER:

Don't guess. Don't speculate. If

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Don't guess about what your understanding was at the time. Just tell me what it was.

- A. It was a contract that defined some terms of employment, some benefits on separation, it defined conditions that were a change of ownership, that sort of information.
- Q. Did it have a confidentiality agreement within it?
- A. I don't recall. I know I -- To the best of my recollection, I have signed at some

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point a confidentiality agreement with Brown and Williamson. But whether it was part of that contract, I don't recall.

- Q. Did that -- Do you remember the terms of the confidentiality contract?
 - A. No.
- Did it have a provision in there that presented you from disclosing information that you had learned while at Brown and Williamson?

I don't -- I don't think there could have been a provision that broadly, but I really don't recall the contract provisions as relates to confidentiality.

- Well, did it contain any provisions that would have prevented you from making disparaging remarks about the company?
 - A. Not that I recall.
- Q. Are you being compensated for your time today?
 - A. No, sir.
- Q. You volunteered to come to New Orleans and give this deposition?
 - A. Yes, I did.
 - Q. Who asked you to do that?

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31st, 2000.

- Q. Have you received any stock options from the company?
 - Over the years, yes. A.
 - Q. How about now? Do you hold any?
 - Probably a very, very small amount.
- You have not -- That small amount you remained while you were Executive Vice-President? Excuse me, Vice-President?

Actually, I think my answer is imporrect I don't believe I hold any options, but I'm not certain. I do hold some employee

shares t I had paid for and the company contributes after a point of time. To the best of my recollection, that's all I have. It's a

small amount.

Well, what other benefits do you get from the company?

- Do I get?
- I understand you're looking 0. forward to your retirement income. What else?
- I get some financial counseling, tax preparations primarily. Of course, I have health care.
 - Q.

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Is that paid for life?

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	A. It's	paid out of current funds,	as
I	understand it,	and perhaps is partially	
£ι	nded. I mean,	that's essentially it as I	can
tł	ink right now.		

- Q. The company partially funds your health insurance for life?
- The company is paying some sort of premium for retirees out of their current funds.
- Who gets that benefit? Is it just management employees at Brown and Williamson or element employees?

A lit's all employees that get health care.

. For life?

Mell, it's a benefit that has to be decided the the Board of Directors of Brown and Williamson. But, essentially, it has been an ongoing benefit for the life of the company as far as I'm aware. At least for many, many years. There is no contract that I'm aware of that guarantees that for future -- for the future population.

Q. Sir, I'm a little bit hard of hearing. Could you speak up just a bit?

1	Please.
2	A. Sure.
7 3	Q. Thank you.
	Are you a smoker?
5	A. I've smoked for a lot of years. I
36	don't corrently smoke.
7	When did you stop smoking?
В	Oh, I've stopped a number of times
g	over the years.
1-0	Well, why did you stop a number of
	t mess?
12	I got involved with athletic
13	activities and just stopped smoking. I had
	at some point had colds or irritation from
(5)	smoking, so I stopped.
16	O. So when you stopped, were you
17	intending to stop permanently?
18	A. I don't think I made any big
19	judgment about it. At the time I stopped the
20	longest, I just was so active athletically that
21	I just didn't smoke.
22	Q. Now, you were an athlete then.
23	What years are you talking about?
2 4	A. Mid seventies through eighties.
25	O And what were you doing

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athletically that caused you to want to quit smoking?

- Α. I did a lot of running, a lot of bicycling.
- And so you quit and then you Q. started again; correct? And then you quit and then .you started again; correct? And you did that a number of times; correct?

I stopped probably two, two to

three times for a significant amount of time. And then each time you picked up the cigarette and started up again; correct? After those three times, I started

smoking again primarily because I was responsible for product development and some interesting things would come up that I wanted to try tether it was new tobaccos or new design.

So when you started smoking again, you did so to make yourself more or less a guinea pig for the company?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, to experiment for the benefit

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of the company?

on my part and really an understanding of what people were telling me. It's very difficult to convey subjective things. It's very difficult for someone to say, "This tastes good" without tasting it. So it's the same way with a cigaretta. It's very difficult to know if it's -- what people perceive in terms of different qualities of tobaccos or different process steps. So, yeah, I experimented to try the product.

I see. So you don't ever consider yourself to have been a, let's say, a regular smoker?

A. No, I think I was a regular smoker.

Q. So outside of just experimenting

for the benefit of what you were doing in the

company, you were a smoker?

- A. Yes, for a number of years.
- Q. When did you start smoking?
- A. I smoked a very --
- Q. When did you start smoking?
- A. I smoked a very small amount when I was in college. And probably didn't start

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smoking very much until the mid to late 1970s.

- Q. Now, when you were in college, you're saying you started. Was that your freshman year?
- A. I don't believe so, but it's possible. I don't recall. It wasn't much of an event. I didn't smoke very much.

So as you sit here, you don't remember the circumstances surrounding your beginning to smoke?

I would just be with friends, colleagues at school and maybe at a bar and have a couple cigarettes.

And so at that beginning, were you smoking regular, full-flavored cigarettes?

A I believe they were regular, full-

flavored cigarettes.

- Q. What brand?
- A. Tareyton.
- Q. And did you continue to smoke Tareyton throughout your smoking life?
 - A. No.
 - Q. What did you switch to?
- A. Well, I just more or less pinched Tareytons. I'm not sure I ever bought but

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maybe one pack to give it to whoever I pinched them from, so I didn't smoke regularly.

- Q. What does "pinched" mean? You borrowed and didn't give them back?
 - A. Sorry. This is falling off.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

You want to take a brief recess?

AR SHAFFER:

Yeah, we've been going almost an hour. Why don't we take a short break.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER:

We're off the record at 10:38.

(Whereupon a brief recess was taken

at this time from 10:38 o'clock a.m. to

10:50 o'clock a.m.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER:

We're back on the record at 10:50

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Q. Okay. Mr. Kohnhorst, I was asking you about your smoking history. Did you ever testify, sir, that you began smoking at 16 years old?
 - A. I don't -- I don't believe so.
 - Q. That's not your recollection,

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either?

A. I didn't -- I definitely didn't start smoking when I was 16.

Q. Okay. In any event, you were telling me you started smoking Tareyton and then you made a switch.

Yes.

And when was that and what did you switch

A. Well, I didn't smoke Tareyton regularly. I just pinched them from a friend and every once in a while bought him a pack.

and Williamson, after four or five years, I probably started smoking some of the, undoubtedly, B & W's products. I don't recall which they were. It could have been Viceroy and it could have been Kool because I've smoked both products over the years.

- Q. You smoked Kool filter, king-size cigarettes?
- A. At some point, I may have smoked a few of those. I primarily smoked the lights and milds.
 - Q. But do you remember what you

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smoked?

- A. I didn't smoke very, very regularly. And I smoked different products that Brown and Williamson made.
- Q. So as you sit here today, can you even remember which brands you smoked?
- definitely smoked Viceroy, I definitely smoked Viceroy, I definitely smoked Kools, the Kool milds, Kool lights. But I, over the period of years, have just about smoked and tried at least all of our products. All of Brown and Williamson's products. I should say.

You mean you experimented with all of them?

Just to see how they tasted, how they were different over a period of time than different products.

- Q. All right. But that wasn't part of your job? That was what you were doing personally, trying cigarettes to see if you liked them well enough to continue smoking them?
- A. Well, I would characterize it as -- You know, it was not part of my job, per se.

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But to know your -- the product that you're involved with designing seems to be a sensible thing. And that's part of what I was doing.

- Q. Well, did you only smoke because you were in your job with Brown and Williamson?
- reason. It certainly was one of the reasons.
 Well, what's the other reasons?

I enjoyed smoking for many years.

What did you enjoy about it, sir?

I enjoyed the stimulus. Sitting in a boring meeting or environment to have a break with a clearette was a pleasure. Having one in the morning and one in the bar, I found

So you found that it gave you a pleasurable feeling?

A. Yes.

pleasurable.

- Q. And was that one of the things you were studying while you were at Brown and Williamson, that feeling?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Did you ever study that?
 - A. No, I didn't.
 - Q. Where that feeling came from and

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what caused that pleasurable feeling? Did you ever study that, sir?

A. I think I said I didn't.

MR. SHAFFER:

Objection. Asked and answered. EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

whether anyone at Brown and Williamson was studying that aspect of smoking?

A. We tested cigarettes among consumers. And, of course, we would ask them how they liked the taste, flavor, what they thought about the pressure drop, what they thought about the levels of irritation or strength or tobacco flavor. So, you know, we inquired among consumers what product they liked but primarily from a taste and sensory perspective.

Q. Did you ever study what components of the cigarette were leading to or causing that pleasurable feeling?

MR. SHAFFER:

Is this -- The question is did he study it or did B & W study it?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

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Uh-huh (indicating affirmatively). MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. The question that I previously asked was did -- was he aware of any studies at B & W being performed in that area?

I don't recall any beyond the studies that I just mentioned in the previous answer.

Well, what studies did you mention in the previous answer?

We manufactured cigarettes with different designs. And we would offer them to consumers to smoke the product. And we would inquire about the relevant differences versus perhaps the cigarette they smoked or a competitive product, and how they rate it in terms of the taste, the smoke quality, the aftertaste, irritation. There was a lot of attributes. So they basically rated the cigarette in terms of likes and dislikes and preferences.

Q. Why did you switch to the Kool lights?

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A.	1	don't	recall	specifically
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- Q. Why did you switch to the Kool milds?
- A. I tried various brands of ours.

 And those are the ones that were most agreeable to me in terms of the taste.
- Did it have anything to do with an understanding that they were healthier cigarettes to smoke than the regular cigarettes?

A I don't --

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form. You may answer.

THE WITNESS:

I don't recall anything that went into my decision other than selecting a product that tasted the best to me primarily was the criteria.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Now, based on your experience with the tobacco company, did you have any understanding about whether these light or mild cigarettes were healthier for you to smoke than the regular brand?

MR. SHAFFER:

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Object to form.

A. I'm not an expert here, but I did have some understanding that there was some information -- but conflicting information -- that showed somewhat less risk, somewhat less statistical risk with the low tar products. EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

So when you say it was conflicting information, you're saying that there was no consensus that the light cigarettes or the mild cigarettes were healthier than the regular cigarettes?

MR SHAFFER:

Object to form.

information, there's studies that show one way or the other. I think -- I think, but I'm not certain -- that the epidemiological information indicated some lower risk with lower tar products. That's the best of my understanding. EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Q. And can you cite me to the author of the epidemiology you're referring to?
- A. No, I can't. Because I didn't review any epidemiological information myself.

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I think that was an understanding I got based on discussion with some of our scientists.

Q. Did Brown and Williamson represent to the public that the low tar cigarettes were healthier than the regular cigarettes?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

I'm not aware, certainly, of any of my time with Brown and Williamson that we ever made any health claims or represented reduced rock with lights or low tar cigarettes.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Was it your understanding, though, that - Well, strike that. Let me move to another area, sir, and ask you directly one specific question. Is smoking addictive?

"Addictive," of course, is a word that's had a lot of definitions over the years. Under the current definition that has been promulgated by the Surgeon General, and I think the popular understanding of addiction, I'd say most people would consider smoking, as a lot of other lifestyle kind of things, as an addiction.

Q. Well, the question is being

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directed to you, sir, not everybody else. Do you consider smoking addictive? "Yes" or "No"?

Well, I'd have to give you a Α. definition, of course, of how I define "addiction."

Well, after you answer it, you can explain, if you want.

I'll do that.

Good. Well, answer it first,

please

I think if you consider --Can you answer it "Yes" or "No" and

then

MASS SHAFFER:

Well, Counsel, --

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I'm going to ask you to direct the witness to do that.

MR. SHAFFER:

If he can answer it "Yes" or "No" --

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Sure.

MR. SHAFFER!

-- he will answer it "Yes" or "No."

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

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Sure.

MR. SHAFFER:

If he needs to explain it as a part of his answer, he's entitled to do that.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, I'm going to ask you to direct him to answer "Yes" or "No" and then explain. I think that's the proper way that the witness should respond. And I'm going to ask the Court for help if he does not respond in that way.

MR. SHAFFER:

Well, if he can answer it that way.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, here's the question. Now, I understand. Is smoking addictive, sir, in your opinion?

A. I don't think I can give a clear answer without explaining what my use or my feeling of what "addiction" means. I think it would be misleading, a "Yes" or a "No" answer.

- Q. So you can't answer that "Yes" or "No"?
- A. I think I just answered that question.

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Q.

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while you were at Brown and Williamson, what is your understanding of Brown and Williamson's view on whether smoking was addictive?

A. I think Brown and Williamson's view

All right, sir. Now, have you --

has changed over the time during the time that I was with Brown and Williamson. Initially, I think Brown and Williamson's view was smoking was not addictive based on the early definition that was more a medical type definition and included things like hallucinatory tolerance, et cetera.

definition, that was promulgated again by the Surgeon General sometime in the early sixties, to my recollection, the view was that it was not addictive. Under the more recent definition promulgated by the Surgeon General, which is more behavioral, Brown and Williamson believes that smoking fits that definition as addictive -- as an addiction.

Q. When did Brown and Williamson change their view from the position that smoking was not addictive to the position that smoking was addictive?

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- Q. When did they accept a different definition so that they could publicly state that shoking was addictive?
- A. I'm not precise on the date. But within the last, say, two years, approximately.
- And was the position publicly stated that smoking is addictive stated by the CEO of Brown and Williamson?
- And did you also change your view, sir, at that time from the view that smoking was not addictive to smoking was addictive based on the definition?
- A. I don't think I've ever changed my view. I think if you give me a definition, I would have been very consistent with whether I think it's addictive or not. It depends on the definition of "addiction" that one is using.
- Q. Well, I'm talking about the current position of Brown and Williamson, as you understand it, which was changed two years ago --

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- A. Approximately.
- Q. -- to state now publicly that smoking is addictive, did you also conform your view to agree that smoking is addictive?
- A. I certainly agree with the statements that the CEO has made under the current definition. Smoking fits into that, as many ther things do in terms of addiction.
- Now, are you aware that the CEO has testified in this case?

I believe I knew that. I'm not certain.

What's the name of the CEO we're referring to?

Nicholas Brookes.

Q. And is that the CEO who changed his public statement about smoking from being not addictive to being addictive?

- A. He certainly led the group to review that came to a view that the public statement needed to be changed based on the input he got from scientists and others.
- Q. Can you answer any question "Yes" or "No" and then explain?
 - A. Yes.

1	Q. Good.
2	Have you been trained, sir, media
7 3	trained by the company?
	A. Not really.
5	Q. What do you mean, "Not really"?
	I mean, I have no extensive
7	training in media.
8	Well, did you receive any training?
9	I don't believe so in media.
1.0	Q. Well, what did you You seem to
11	be hedging on your response. Did you receive
12	any training on how to respond to questions?
13	MA HAFFER:
14	Let me object to the form of that
15	question.
16	MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:
177	Yes, sir.
1.8	EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:
19	Q. Did you receive any training, sir,
20	on how to respond to questions?
2 1	A. I've certainly sat down with
22	counsel in the past and discussed the
23	MR. SHAFFER:
24	Well, Mr. Kohnhorst, any discussions
2 5	vou've had with your counsel are

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privileged. And so you may answer the question to the extent it doesn't involve communications you had with your counsel.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Did you sit down with your counsel and discuss how to answer questions?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form. And, also, to the fact that that's covered by the attorney-client privilege.

MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, I don't know if it is or ien't. I don't know who he's referring but we'll pursue it a little bit further.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Who are you pursuing -- Who are you referring to when you say that you sat down with counsel?

- A. With attorneys in the past before a deposition, explaining that I need to tell the truth, that I need to answer the questions.
 - Q. I understand that.

What attorneys are you referring to? Give me the names.

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A.	The	only	one	I	had	in	mind	was
Deirdre Fo	х.							

Q. And Deirdre Fox, is that an attorney who was employed by Brown and Williamson?

Yes, she was engaged by Brown and Williamson for the defense of some depositions.

And have you spoken to anyone else

other than that attorney about how you should respond to questions?

Yes, to counsel representing me

Who is that?

Bill and Charlie.

Q. Bill and Charlie represent you personally today?

No, I'm not sure they represent me personally. They represent the company is what they stated for the record, Brown and Williamson.

- Q. So it's your understanding then because they represent the company, that they represent you; is that it?
 - A. I assume so. I don't really know.
 - Q. Well, did they tell you how to

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answer questions today?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form of the question.

That's privileged, any discussions.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Has anybody told you not to respond directly to questions "Yes" or "No" and then explain?

MARFER:

Object to the question. You're question into privileged discussions to the extent you're asking about counsel.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, I don't think that's

privileged.

MR SHAFFER:

If that question involves

non-counsel --

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I don't think that's privileged. But you can instruct him not to answer

it, if you want.

MR. SHAFFER:

Well, I'm telling him he can go ahead and answer if it doesn't involve

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counsel. If it involves counsel, I instruct him not to answer.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

You can not answer and we can get it resolved. That's fine.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Sir, did anybody tell you not to answer simulations directly by saying "Yes" or "No" and then explain?

No.

Isn't that how you understand you're supposed to respond to questions, if you can swer "Yes" or "No"?

A I understand that I need to answer a question so it's clear and honest and not misunderstood. And that's what I'm trying to do.

Q. And do you understand as part of that that the best way to communicate a direct, honest answer would be to say "Yes" or "No" and then explain?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

A. I think that would be -EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

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Q. Where	you	can?
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- A. Is there a question for me?
- Q. Yes, sir. Where you can do that?
- A. And I'll try to give you a short answer where I think a short answer is clear and not misunderstood.
- O. So you can't answer "Yes" or "No" to that it?
 - A. I'm sorry, Is there a question?

 Q. You can't even answer "Yes" or "No"

to the lest question I posed to you?

MR. SHAFFER:

Would you restate the question?
MR MICHAEL GERTLER:

Sure. Let her read it back.

(Whereupon the testimony on Page 68,

Line 18 through Page 69, Line 11 was read back by the court reporter.)

THE WITNESS:

I'm sorry. I'm confused by all that dialogue. I'll try to give you a clear and concise answer wherever I can.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Now, when you have testified in prior depositions, Mr. Kohnhorst, am I correct

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that you have testified that you don't think that nicotine is addictive?

Under the -- The answer is "Yes."

Under the Surgeon General's definition in the early sixties, my view is it did not fit the definition of "addiction." It was not only my conclusion; it was the conclusion of the Surgeon meral.

And did you so testify to that as recently as 1999?

SHAFFER:

Counsel, if you have a transcript that has the question and answer, I think is would be appropriate for you to show the witness.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I assume that's an objection to the form of the question.

MR. SHAFFER:

It is.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Okay. So I'll proceed.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Do you have a recollection, sir, of having testified as recently as 1999 to that

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24 25 effect?

- I don't recall it specifically, but I think that's consistent with what I would say today.
- So when did you change, what year did yok change to state publicly that smoking is addictive?
- I haven't stated anything publicly, to my Manualedge. Obviously, Brown and Williamson's view has been put on the website. I'm in na disagreement, in fact, supportive of what's said on the website regarding addiction. So you state publicly today to this

jury that smoking is addictive; is that correct str?

Yes, under the definition that's commonly understood, people believe smoking is addictive.

- Well, you are a people; aren't you, sir? That means you; right? You believe that?
- Under the current definition, A. absolutely. I'm a people, and I do believe it fits that definition.
- Q. And that's the definition you're referring to that the Surgeon General has

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published; correct?

- A. The latest one, yes, sir.
- Q. The Surgeon General of the United States; correct?
 - A. Yes.

And you have dealt with addiction and the question of addiction previously in your work at Brown and Williamson; didn't you, sir?

A. I'm not aware of any particular work that I've been involved with dealing with addiction as a topic.

Q. Well, you reviewed documents, didn't you, while you were at Brown and Williamson, of Brown and Williamson employees who were studying the question of whether smoking is addictive?

A. I don't recall any documents at Brown and Williamson regarding addiction.

There may be some. I just don't recall.

- Q. Didn't you make decisions while you were Vice-President about whether the company should use documents that refer to smoking as addictive?
 - A. I don't have a recollection at this

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stage of what you're referring to.

Wasn't that part of your decisionmaking, sir, to decide whether the company should rely on documents that refer to smoking as addictive?

Again, I don't -- I don't recall any documents that I was reviewing regarding addiction at the moment.

Did you -- Go ahead. Did you finishi

Yes, I did.

Did you recall having discussions with others at either Brown and Williamson or BAT as towhether Brown and Williamson should rely or use documents that refer to smoking as addictive

I'm just not sure what you're referring to. You said rely on. I don't --I don't -- It's not ringing any bells with me, I'm sorry.

Well, let's see if this rings a Q. bell with you.

Do you remember any discussions while you were Vice-President about studies that have been done where there was a reference

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to smoking being addictive?

- A. No, I don't recall right here.
- Q. Do you recall a study that was entitled "THE FUNCTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SMOKING IN EVERYDAY LIFE"?

Yes, I have some vague recollection of that, yes.

Does your vague recollection allow you to recall that you received a copy of that atudy while you were at Brown and Williamson?

I don't remember precisely getting the document, but I know I have seen it.

You've been asked about it before; haven't you, sir?

A. I think so.

And you've testified about it before; haven't you?

- A. I think so, yes.
- Q. As recently as -- what? -- 1999?
- A. I don't -- I don't know.
- Q. And you don't remember it as you sit here today?
 - A. No.
- Q. Why did you look at the study referred to as "A FUNCTION" -- "THE FUNCTIONAL

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SIGNIFICANCE OF SMOKING IN EVERYDAY LIFE" while you were Vice-President or while you were at Brown and Williamson?

I don't know. Because I can't

really recall what -- There's a couple documents that I think I've gotten confused about what they were historically. If this is the one about the smoking, the benefits of smoking, then perhaps I know this document. If it's not, I'm not certain which document it is.

Well, do you recall if that document is the one that refers to an addiction model?

MR SHAFFER:

A.

Counsel, would it be appropriate to show the witness? I think it would.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I'm trying to refresh -- I'm doing my best to refresh his memory.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Q. But if he just has no memory at all, then I feel like I have to show you a document to try to refresh your memory. But in this way, I'm trying to help you remember.
 - A. Yeah.

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	Q.	Do	you	reme	mber	tha	t the	doc	umen	t
we're	talkin	g a	bout	is	the	one	that	has	an	
addict	ion mo	del	1 n	1t?						

A. No, I'm not sure I've read this document. But I know I've referred to it in the past. And without seeing it, I just don't -- I'm not sure what document this is.

I'm going to show you a document that is intitled "THE FUNCTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SMOKING IN EVERYDAY LIFE." And it is identified as "Scott Exhibit Number 2144."

(Whereupon a discussion was held off the record.)

MR MICHAEL GERTLER:

And we'll see if we can get a copy out for you, sir. "2144." If not, I'll give you the copy that I'm referring to here, see if you can -- Let the record reflect that I'm handing the witness that exhibit now.

MR. SHAFFER:

Do you happen to have another copy?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I don't have another copy, I'm sorry. And if we need to take some time

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or take a break for you to look at it first, I'll be happy to do that.

MR. SHAFFER:

Okay. Why don't you look at it and then I'll take a look at it.

THE WITNESS:

(Reviews document.)

ME. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I think if the witness is going to page through that document, that we ought to take a brief recess, let him do that, and come back on the record.

AR. SHAFFER:

That's fine.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER:

Off the record at 11:18.

(Whereupon a brief recess was taken at this time from 11:18 o'clock a.m. to 11:24 o'clock a.m.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER:

We're on the record at 11:24.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. All right, sir. Have you had the opportunity to review the document I referred to previously as "THE FUNCTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE

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OF SMOKING IN EVERYDAY LIFE"?

- A. Yes, I've very briefly looked at the first of it.
- Q. Have you looked at it sufficiently to allow you to testify as to whether you had seen that document before?
 - Yes.

And did you see that document while you were in employee of Brown and Williamson?

. Yes.

And the date of the document is april the 24th, 1984; is that correct?

Yes, it is.

O Is that approximately the time frame within which you saw this document at Brown and Williamson?

I would think so.

- Q. And does this document contain a reference to addiction models?
- A. There is a reference to addiction models and several other models, yes.
- Q. And I refer you specifically to Page 6 of this document under the heading of "Models of explanation of smoking." Do you see that?

A. I do.

Q. And do you see the statement at the heading of this section? It says, and I read for the record -- you correct me if I'm wrong -- "The simplest and most prevalent explanation of smoking is the assertion that it is an addiction." Do you see that?

I see that.

And then it goes on on that particular page, sir, to discuss the question of addiction. Do you see that?

I apologize. Could you say that again? I was looking --

Q. It goes on in that section to discuss the whole issue of whether smoking is addictive. Do you see that?

There's a little bit more about it.

There's not -- There doesn't seem to be very

much of a discussion. It goes from there to

the pleasures and rewards. There's a very

short paragraph that says something about

"addiction" and "dependence" are used

independently, so -- If that's what you're

referring to, I see that.

Q. I'm referring specifically to the

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quote at the top of the page where it says, and I quote, "Cigarette smoking is probably the most addictive and dependence-producing, object-specific, self-administered gratification known to man." It has a reference to Russell. Do you see that?

Yes.

You read that when you were at Brown and Williamson?

A. I assume I did. I didn't read this report, tertainly, from cover to cover.

And then it goes on on that page then, sir, it says that "A good deal of confusion exists over the definitions." And it talks about "addiction," "dependence," "compulson" and "habit." Do you see that, sir?

A. Yes.

Q. And then on the next page, on Page 7, there's a conclusion, it says, the last paragraph, "It is generally agreed that the definitive features of addiction/dependence are pleasure or reward, withdrawal effects and development of tolerance." Do you see that?

A. Yes, I see that.

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- Q. Was that your understanding in 1984 when you were at Brown and Williamson?
 - A. No.
- Q. Were you concerned at all about the reference to cigarette smoking as being addictive in 1984?
- A. I don't believe I had a high level of concern or understanding about the issue of addiction in 1984.
- Q. Well, does the definition that's contained on Page 7, the paragraph I just read to you, conform with the Surgeon General's definition?
- A I don't believe so. Not the early one, I don't believe so.
- Q. Well, what is the difference between the earlier definition and the later definition that you claim you understand about the Surgeon General?
- A. Well, I'd have to refer to it to get it precisely. But the first could be characterized more as a medical. And it included words like it needs to be -- the substance needs to be hallucinatory, tolerance is mentioned here and withdrawal is mentioned

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here. I don't recall pleasure. So I think this primarily misses hallucinatory as part of the definition of the Surgeon General.

Q. So it was your understanding then in 1984 that the Surgeon General defined "addiction" as including hallucinatory effects, withdrawal symptoms, and pleasure or reward; is that context, sir?

A. Almost but not quite. I don't recall it saying anything about pleasure and remard. And it does include tolerance.

Q. And it does include tolerance?

A (Witness nods head affirmatively.)

That's to the best of my recollection.

So you don't recall being concerned at all about the reference in this "FUNCTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SMOKING IN EVERYDAY LIFE" to the fact that there was an addiction model for smoking contained in that report?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

A. I recall -- No, I don't recall a specific concern about it. I do recall it being discussed. The request that I can -- that I had when I brought this back, as best

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I remember, was the use of this as a public relations piece as it relates to the functions of benefits of smoking. So that was the perspective I best recall.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Where did you bring it back from?

A. I brought it back from an R & D

conference, the best I can recall. And I don't
know where it was.

Q. And that R & D conference was a conference of BAT sister companies, British-American Tobacco?

A It was a group of associated companies, all part of the British-American industry group ultimately.

Q. And you were representing Brown and Williamson at that conference?

A. I was not the only representative because I see on the front page, the previous Vice-President of R & D was there. So I was, obviously, relatively new in the position. And I was also representing Brown and Williamson.

- Q. And when you returned with this report, who did you give it to, sir?
 - A. The best I recall, I asked for an

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opinion from Mr. Pepples, Ernie Pepples.

- Q. And who is Mr. Ernie Pepples?
- A. I don't recall exactly his title. But he at one stage was the counsel for Brown and Williamson. He was also responsible for government affairs and perhaps political affairs.

And in what capacity did you give him this seport? As attorney for Brown and Williamson or in some other capacity?

A I think I was asking his opinion.

O. Were you asking for his legal

A. I think partially, yes.

Q. Why were you asking for his legal opinion about a scientific report, sir?

Well, I wouldn't -- First of all, this is not at all a scientific report, I wouldn't think. Perhaps it could be characterized that way. Because it has a lot of behavioral things and perhaps that is a scientific report.

Q. Perhaps it is? Or do you consider studies of behavioral, that is, to be science as well?

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A.	Well,	they	probably	are
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- Q. Yeah. Okay.
- A. So --
- Q. So what? So you --
- A. I was asking the opinion, legal opinion, I believe, regarding the appropriate-ness of using something from a tobacco company that states an array of benefits from smoking.

Q Well, now, sir, this report, the authors of this report, were they employees of British American Tobacco?

A. I believe so.

And so they were giving a report of studies that they performed as employees of British American Tobacco; correct?

I assume that's right, yes.

Paid for by British-American

Tobacco?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And you came back to the United
 States, and you asked the attorney for Brown
 and Williamson whether it was appropriate for
 the British-American Tobacco scientists to make
 these statements in their report?

MR. SHAFFER:

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I object to the question. It's privileged. You're dealing with a communication between Mr. Kohnhorst and counsel.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, that communication is subject to a determination on privilege by the judge in this case. And subject to that, we so intend to inquire into this area to datermine whether there is a privilege.

So may time you instruct him, you do so.

MR. SHAFFER:

Well, that question included your interpretation, your understanding of what the communication may have been from this witness to his counsel. And that's a part of the communicative process with counsel and that is privileged.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Well, the question, sir, is if this report was given to you by British-American Tobacco at a research and development conference involving sister companies of British-American Tobacco, why did you have concern about the legal aspects of this report?

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MR. SHAFFER:

I object to form.

A. I was inquiring regarding the potential extensions of warranty or some other claim that may -- that I may not understand as it relates to the U. S. market of -- You know, I don't even know if there's a valid body of science that will support these claims. So I think it was very reasonable on my part to not assert any kind of benefits of smoking.

I didn't think it was a good idea to start with, that a tobacco company should do that. And even if you chose to, you'd have to be certain that you had a body of science that would support these benefits. And I was inquiring about the -- about that area in general from Mr. Pepples.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Q. Why ask a lawyer about that and not a scientist?
- A. I think you have to, you know, blend --

MR. SHAFFER:

Well, let me just state to the extent you're, in answering that, you're

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dealing with your communication with Mr.

Pepples, I instruct you not to answer.

If you can answer it beyond that communication with the lawyer, please go ahead and answer it.

NR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Let me just make a statement that we will be back in the event that we get a determination from the Judge that this is not privileged to take this witness again here in New Orleans.

We believe the appropriate way to proceed would be for him to respond, maintain that under seal until the Judge rules, and then at that point in time determine whether it should be part of the transcript.

Can we agree to that?

MR. SHAFFER:

Let me just take a short break and consult with Mr. Durham for just a moment on that.

(Whereupon a discussion was held off the record.)

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

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You want to go back on the record?

MR. DURHAM:

I'm not sure we ever actually went off the record.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

All right.

MR. DURHAM:

But, yes, we have had an agreement of that nature with respect to privileged documents that have made their way into the public domain; and, therefore, we've permitted you to and your co-counsel to inquire about those documents of certain withesses subject to stipulations we've agreed to.

But with respect to communications that do not fit that narrow description, we have not reached that agreement in the past and don't believe it would be appropriate in this case, either.

Now, that doesn't mean that you can't ask questions and frame them in certain ways to get information you're looking for without intruding into the attorney-client privilege. But we just

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don't feel it's appropriate at this time to permit disclosure of privileged communications and seal the record.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Do you think it's privileged, Mr.

Dorham, to ask this witness why he decided to go to a lawyer instead of a scientist about the concerns he had with reference to that report?

MR. DURHAM:

I think it would be appropriate to ask him what concerns he had about the report.

MR MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, no, I'm asking him the specific question of why he chose to go to a lawyer instead of a scientist. And I don't think that's in any way privileged. But you instruct him as you feel appropriate on that question. And I'd like an answer to it.

MR. SHAFFER:

Well, I think to the extent that you're talking about his individual concerns, you're certainly entitled to ask

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him that question. If you ask him "Why did you go to a lawyer?" and if in answering that question, he deals with his communications to the lawyer, then I think that's privileged.

Now, if he can answer the question "Why did you go to the lawyer?" without dealing with his communications with the lawer, fine.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

All right.

MR. SHAFFER:

You may have an answer.

MR MICHAEL GERTLER:

I'm going to ask for sanctions on this particular area if you instruct him not to answer.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. So I'm going to ask you again, sir, why did you choose to go to a lawyer instead of a scientist to ask questions about this particular scientific report?

MR. SHAFFER:

Now, Mr. Kohnhorst, please answer the question unless there were communi-

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cations with lawyers.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Don't make any more statements, sir. We've already gone through that.

MR. SHAFFER:

Go ahead and answer the question.

I was -- I must have had several reason go to various people, so -- I don't recall at this time precisely the reason I had in my mind why I went to Mr. Pepples. famet of all, he is an attorney. To make a claim about our product, I assume there were some guidelines that we would have to have in place, what there would be -- There's so much controversy about tobacco, to make a statement that would be viewed as a positive, to me, felt like something that would be challenged. And I wanted to understand what the potential legal ramifications of that were as well as what the political or P.R. ramifications would be. And that was the reason to go to the lawyer. EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Q. To your understanding, did Mr. Pepples have any scientific background?
 - A. By formal training, I don't believe

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so. But he, obviously, was very well-read in some science areas.

Q. You're talking about he was reading a lot of science that was generated about cigarettes; is that what you're saying?

I would think most of the science would be relative to tobacco, yes.

And did this lawyer, did you go to him for his scientific expertise?

No, I don't think I did. I didn't

Did you go to him for his legal expertises

That's certainly part of that, yes. Anything else?

A. Yes. His view of the public affairs aspect of the question that was being asked me as well.

- Q. You're talking about the public affairs question regarding smoking and addiction?
 - A. No, I'm not.
- Q. Did you get any memorandums from this lawyer, Pepples, regarding "THE FUNCTIONAL SIGNIFICANCE OF SMOKING IN EVERYDAY LIFE"

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report?

- A. I don't recall it at the time.

 I've seen it since then, so I know there was a communication.
 - Q. You don't recall it at the time?
- That's correct. I just recall talking to him about it.

You don't dispute the fact that you got a memorandum from Mr. Pepples; do you?

No, I didn't say that I did.

And you don't dispute the fact that

got it in approximately 1984?

Mo.

(Page 94, Line 14 through Page 138, Line 8 was placed under seal.)

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EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q Well, let's talk about Brown and Williamson and what your understanding was at Brown and Williamson, sir.

Uh-huh (indicating affirmatively).

Q. Was it your understanding that

Brown and Williamson scientists had described a

cigarette as simply a nicotine delivery system?

A I've heard that expressed by some people. But it's certainly not widely viewed as an accurate statement among the scientists.

- Q. No, I'm talking about the scientists who work for Brown and Williamson.
 - A. That's what I'm talking about.
- Q. They said you could characterize the cigarette as simply a nicotine delivery system; didn't they, sir?

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MR. SHAFFER:

Object to form.

A. I don't believe the scientists -There may have been a reference from a
scientist.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

You've seen the reference; haven't

you?

Yes, I have at some point.

O. How many times have you seen a reference by a Brown and Williamson scientist that the cigarette is nothing but a nicotine delivery system?

A. I don't know. Not very many, I don't believe.

Q Did you, in seeing those reports by Brown and williamson scientists, discuss that issue with them?

- A. I don't recall any discussions on that with any of the scientists.
- Q. Have you ever heard the following statement, sir, from a scientist's report, and I quote, "So all in all, it is a relatively cheap and efficient delivery system, legal and easily usable"? Have you ever heard that

1	Greig?
2	A. Did I recognize it?
2	Q. Yes. Do you recognize that name?
	A. Do I now?
F .	Q. Yes.
	A. Yes.
3	Q And do you recognize him as being
8	an employee of British-American Tobacco
	Company?
10	A Yes, I believe he still is.
1	Q. And he was a scientist employed by
12	British American Tobacco Company?
13	A I don't know if he's a scientist.
1 4	He's certainly got a chemist degree or some-
15	thing. I think he was in product development.
1 6	I don't know exactly his technical background.
1 7	Q. And the report, "The Structured
	Creativity Group, Thoughts by C. C. Greig,
1 9	R & D Southampton, Marketing Scenario," you've
2 0	seen before?
2 1	A. Yes, I think I said I did.
2 2	Q. Did you disagree with any of the
23	statements that Mr. or Dr. Greig made in
2 4	connection with this report?
25	MR. SHAFFER:

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Counsel, I think if you want to ask him a broad-ranging, far-reaching question like that, that you need to let him look at the document.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Do you recall the document well enough answer that question?

A I know I disagreed with some points. Right now, I can't recall which they were. I don't recall the document very well.

Q. Let the record reflect that I'll hammed the witness the document. I'll give you my copy now to expedite things. It's "Exhibit 1728," "Scott Exhibit 1728." You'll see my highlights.

A (Witness reviews document.)

ME . BHAFFER:

Do you have another copy?

(Whereupon a discussion was held off

the record.)

MR. SHAFFER:

And your question is, sir, whether there are any statements in here that he disagrees with?

MR, MICHAEL GERTLER:

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Yes, whether there are statements made in that report that he disagrees with?

MR. SHAFFER:

The report appears to be some -what? -- ten, fifteen pages.
MR MICHAEL GERTLER:

All right.

SHAFFER:

Given the scope of the question,

would this be a good time to take a break

fom lunch and --

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

This is -- If you don't mind me finishing this report and then we'll take the break immediately thereafter. Since I we already started on this report, I would not like to interrupt that discussion.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Sir, let me refer you to the third page of the report. Well, it's actually the second page of the report where it says, "The future?" Do you see that?

A. "The future, question mark"?

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A. Yes.

Q. And it reads, "Thus, we have an emerging picture of a fast, highly pharmaco-logically effective and cheap drug, in quotes, "tobacco," which also confers flavor and manual and oral satisfaction to the user." Did you agree with Mr. Greig's characterization of tobacco as a cheap drug?

A. No.

Q Did you agree with his characterization of tobacco as being pharmacologically effective?

A. Well, it is pharmacologically active. Lassume that's reasonably accurate.

Q All right, sir.

MR. SHAFFER:

The question was "effective." You answered "active," I believe.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I'm satisfied with that response, that it was responsive to the word "effective."

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Sir, now turn to the last page,

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please, "SUMMARY." Do you see that, sir?

A. Yes.

Q. And, first, he quotes from King James. Do you see that?

A. Yeah.

And then he makes his own statement. And that's what I want to read to you. "Let us provide the exquisiteness and hope that they, our consumers, continue to remain unsatisfied. All we would want then is a larger bag to carry the money to the bank."

Would you agree with this statement that he made there, sir?

A. No, of course not.

What do you mean, "of course not"?

A Well, I have to read back. But
he's referring to some -- I mean, this is all
some supposition. This isn't a scientific
document. And he's talking about people buying
a lot more cigarettes, if I recall right, for
low tars.

And that's just not the case.

People that smoke low tars smoke about the same as regular, mid tars. It's just some hypothesis. It's just not true. It's not true

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in any kind of commercial terms. The products are already out there.

Q. Well, what did you understand his statement to mean when he says, "Let's keep our consumers unsatisfied"?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Huh?

The best I recall -- I could read the document -- was he was suggesting that people that buy low tar cigarettes are not satisfied, so they smoke more.

Q. Not satisfied with what?

A. With the taste, so they smoke more.

Q It had nothing to do with nicotine?

A. It could have to do with whatever.

But the fact is it's not true.

- Q. What did you understand it to have to do with? Nicotine or taste?
 - A. It's an erroneous statement.
 - Q. Nicotine or taste?
- A. What I understood the hypothesis to be is that people that smoke low tar cigarettes would smoke a lot more. That is just not true.

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	Q.	In (order	to	get	their	nicotine
level	that	they	neede	d?			

- A. See, you can say whatever you want. But the fact is people don't smoke more low tar cigarettes, low nicotine cigarettes.
- Q. I'm just asking you when you got this report while you were employed at Brown and Williamson whether that was your understanding, that he was referring to keep people unsatisfied with reference to their nicotine intake?

MA SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

A. I didn't get this, as far as I know, when I was at Brown and Williamson.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Oh, you didn't?

A. I only received this sometime during depositions, as far as I can recall.

- Q. Well, are you testifying that you didn't receive this at Brown and Williamson? Or you're just testifying you don't know whether you received it?
- A. I'm testifying that, to the best of my recollection, I didn't receive this during

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the contemporary time that this was published; that I have seen it during some deposition.

Did you ever contest the authenticity of this document?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

No reason to. No, I haven't.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Does it appear to be an authentic document British-American Tobacco Company?

MR; SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

It appears to be written by Colin Greig and it's got stamps from BAT Co., so I assume that's right.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. And, in fact, you had communications with Colin Greig while you were at Brown and Williamson and he was at BAT Co.; didn't you, sir?

I don't recall that.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, we'll take our break now, sir, and we'll pick that up after lunch.

THE WITNESS:

1 All right. THE VIDEOGRAPHER: 2 Going off the record at 12:44. (Whereupon a lunch recess was taken at this time from 12:44 o'clock p.m. to 1:36 o'clock p.m.) THE IDEOGRAPHER: We're back on the record at 1:36. EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER: Q All right. Mr. Kohnhorst, I had asked you about communications, correspondence that you had with Colin Greig, do you remember, we left for the break? Yes. And I'd like you to look now at "Scott Plaintiffs' Exhibit Number 2120" for me and see you recognize that exhibit? (Witness reviews document.) The first page is a letter Q. addressed to you; correct? 2 1 A. Yes. And the author of the letter is 22 Q. 23 C. I. Ayres? 24 Yes. Α. 25 Who is Mr. Ayres? Q.

- A. He was -- I don't know exactly his title or anything, but he was like an administrator in Southampton, the best I can recall.
 - Q. Southampton being BAT Co.?
 - A Of the R & D unit at Southampton.
 - Okay. And that's the sister

company or the parent company?

A They were probably part of BAT Co. at this time.

Q. All right, sir. And in that letter, Mr. Ayres is referencing some notes made by Colin Greig; correct?

A. Yes.

Q And then attached to the letter, Colin G is sending his notes from that conference, correct?

A. I can't tell if this is the same conference. And there may be something here that -- They're talking about the structured creativity conference or something like that.

Q. In the letter, Mr. Ayres said he asked Colin Greig to bail him out and get transcribed his own notes. And these were enclosed.

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A. Yeah, I see that.

Q. So and attached to the letter as provided to us were what purports to be Colin Greig's notes? "Yes" or "No"?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. In other words, --

A. The document is signed by Colin Greig, But I don't recall seeing it and I don't know anything about the document.

you. And the purpose of the letter is to make sure that you have the notes; correct? Isn't that how you read the letter?

Yes.

Company So you have no doubt that you received this letter; correct?

- A. I think it came to me, yes. I don't recall it, but I think it did.
- Q. And attached to the letter when it came were the notes; correct?
- A. There's some notes from Colin Greig, yes.
 - Q. And when you received it, you would

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have, in the ordinary course of your business, reviewed the letter and the attached notes; correct?

A. I may not have read it, but I'm sure I read the cover letter. I don't recall the dogument, I'm sorry.

Well, the cover letter is just a transmittal saying you should read the notes; right?

Yes. It says he thinks that I'll find these of interest.

Q Well, why wouldn't you read them if the whole purpose of sending you the notes was for you to read?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

A. I may have read them. I just don't recall them.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Q. You probably read them; correct?
- A. I'm not sure of that.
- Q. What are you trying to do now? You're trying to read all the notes?
- A. No, no, I'm just trying to see what the -- I may have read the first page and there

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may not have been interest. I'm just trying to refresh my memory. I don't recall seeing the document.

Q. Well, do you know of any reason why you would not have read the notes that Mr.

Ayres sent to you in 1984 as evidenced by this letter?

A. Yes, because I was sent so much stuff, I didn't read everything. I would read a summa. And if it was something I thought I would have -- be interested in, I would read it more carefully; if not, I didn't. So I just don't recall.

Q. Well, aren't these notes summaries of what transpired at the Montebello conference?

A That's what it says in 1963. So it was, you know, a long time before my time,

- Q. In 1963 or 1983?
- A. Well, you know, I'm not sure. It looks like '63 on my print.
- Q. You don't remember going to the Montebello conference?
 - A. No, I don't recall.

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Q. Well, the whole purpose of these notes was to make it easy for you to review a summary of what happened. Isn't it fair to say, sir, that in the way you usually conducted your business, you would have at least attempted to review the notes?

. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

A If I was at the conference, I would have normally, you know, at least reviewed the notes, yes.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. And when you received this letter then with the attached notes, you would have at least made an attempt to review them as best as you could correct?

A. I don't know if I went to this conference. I said if I would have gone to the conference, I would have reviewed it. I'm just not sure I went.

- Q. Well, why did Mr. Ayres send you these notes and specifically indicate you would be interested in them if you had not attended the conference?
 - A. Well, I don't know. But perhaps

because I was responsible for RD&E at that stage. It might have been that Bob Sanford or someone else went. I just don't know.

- Q. You just don't know?
- A. That's what I said, yes, sir.
- Q. And you don't even know what your regular actice was at the time in B & W with regard to receiving this kind of information?
- Q I want to know what was your regular practice? To attempt to read notes or not to attempt to read notes directed to your attention.

I've never said that.

A. I got a lot, so I would screen stuff. Things that I thought were important to me, relevant, I would read. If I determined it wasn't are quick summary, I may not have read it.

- Q. Well, look at Page 10 at the top under the section that is under the heading "Physiological Consequences." Do you see that?
 - A. I do.
- Q. In the first paragraph -- and try to read with me -- it says, "It is well known that nicotine can be removed from smoke by the

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lung and transmitted to the brain within seconds of smoke inhalation. Since it is the major or sole pharmacologically active agent in smoke, it must be presumed that this is its preferred method of absorption and, thus, why people inhale smoke."

Now, did I read it accurately?
Yes, I believe you did.
Do you agree with that?

MR. SHAFFER:

Do you agree with the way -- Object to the form.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Do you agree with Colin Greig's statement that I just read contained in the notes that were sent to you in 1984? Do you, sir?

A. Well, not totally. But I don't dramatically disagree. Obviously, there's no question that nicotine is removed by the lungs and very quickly absorbed into the bloodstream and goes to the brain. There's no question about that. People smoke and don't inhale, of course. And absorption is in the mouth as well as the lungs. So I think, I think it's

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MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

- A. No, it appears that I received them. EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:
 - Q. You received them.

Okay, sir. And do you have any recollect on of ever questioning what Mr. Greig said, either in that document or in the previous document that we referred to that was written by Mr. Greig?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

A I don't believe I had any follow-up discussions with Colin Greig, as far as I can recall.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q Nor did you question either document with anybody within Brown and Williamson?

- A. No. As I've said on certainly this document, I don't -- I don't recall reading it, so I don't have any reason to believe that I discussed it with anyone.
- Q. You're saying you don't recall reading it, so you don't believe you discussed

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it with anyone; is that what you're saying?

A. I said I don't recall reading it,
so I have no reason to believe that I discussed
it with anyone. I just have no recollection

Q. So focus on my question.

Do you have an independent recollection today of having spoken to anyone at B & W or questioned any aspect of Colin Greig's weekes or his report that you read from previously?

A. No.

about 1t.

Q. Okay. Do you recall attending a research conference in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in August of 1983?

A. Do you want this back?

Q. Yes, I'll put that with the others.

A. I believe that was the first conference that I've ever attended, if I'm not mistaken.

- Q. When you became Vice-President?
- A. Yes, that would be correct.
- Q. And responsible for research and development?
 - A. And engineering, I believe, yes.

- Q. And, in fact, you recall when you attended the conference that you received a copy of the report of the conference?
- A. I don't independently recall it, but there was generally a report after the conferences that I would see.
- Do you recall the discussion at the conference about nicotine?
 - A. No, not right now I don't.
- Now, this is 1983 when you went to this conference; correct?
- A. I can't remember precisely. But that would be about the time frame I would have gone to Bome R & D conferences.
- And that was a conference that was attended to by all of the companies under the umbrell BAT; correct?
- A. No, it would -- Normally, the

 R & Ds were just the -- I'm sorry. The

 participants would be the big companies that

 had R & Ds, because there were a lot more

 companies.
 - Q. The big BAT companies?
 - A. Well, it wouldn't be -- Yeah, it would be the big companies owned by ultimately

the parent, British-American Tobacco, BAT.

Q. All right, sir. Do you recall there being a concern expressed at that conference with reference to attention on the role of nicotine in the smoking process?

A. No, I don't recall that.

Q. Let me show you a copy of the report. It's "2090."

(Whereupon a discussion was held off

EXAMINA BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. I'll show you my copy. It might expedit ings until we get the other one.

Okay. (Witness reviews document.)

Do you see the cover page, sir?

A. Yes, I do.

And is that the report of the conference that took place in Rio de Janeiro?

A. It looks like this is a draft copy of that meeting in Rio, yes.

- Q. And is your name contained on the front page as an attendee of that conference?
 - A. Yes, it is.
- Q. And, in fact, as you sit here today, you remember being an attendee?

1 A. Yes. 2 Okay. Now, would you turn to the, 0. I think it's the second tab. Let's see. Yeah. See if that's --A. The second tab? No, the one before that try. Just go through them and see the one that makes reference to nicotine. Turn that tab to the You can turn it to the next tab. next tab. A Okay. Q. Okay. Turn it again. Go back, to where the tab is. Let me help you. A. Sure. 13 Q. All right, sir. You see the tab 1 3 and you see the heading of "Nicotine"? MR. SHAFFER: What page is that, sir? EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER: What page is that? 2 0 Thirteen, it looks like. Yes, 13. Α. 2 🌬 I see it, yes. 22 Okay, sir. Would you review that, Q. 23 please? 24 A. Okay. (Witness reviews document.) 25 Okay.

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	Q.		You	see	the	fact	ors	that	were
list	ed w	here	the	pre	sent	er o	f th	is co	nference
indi	cate	d th	at m	ore	need	s to	bе	known	by the
vari	ous	BAT	comp	anie	s ?	See	thos	e fac	tors
list	ed?								

A. Yes. I think this is referring to the Southenpton program. But, yes, I see the factors.

And Southampton, you're referring to research and development?

Correct.

Q And you were attending there
listening to this information as it was being
verbally communicated to the attendees;
correct?

Yes, I was involved with discussions.

Right, sir.

And whatever BAT did in Southampton, you were going to be privy to by way of sharing of information; correct?

A. I think all -- I think a large portion of it that we supported, we would be obviously privy to.

Q. Yes, sir.

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And the factors that they were concerned about researching at that time included the effect on the transfer of nicotine from the leaf to the smoke aerosol; correct?

- A. That's what it says, yes.
- Q. And factors that influenced the rate of mansfer of nicotine from particulate matter to vapor phase; correct?
 - A. Yes, that's what it says.
- And the contribution of nicotine to smoke sensory characteristics, including harshness and irritation?
 - Yes, that's what it says.
- Q. And then the sight mechanisms of the absorption of nicotine within the human system. Po you see that?
 - A. Yes, I see it.
- And the way nicotine stimulates both the central nervous system and the peripheral organs, that is, the heart and the lung? Do you see that?
 - A. Yes, I see it.
- Q. And the final one is the metabolism of nicotine within the body, including rates in equilibrium levels? Do you see that?

- A. Yes, I do.
- Q. Now, do you know, sir, for a fact that that research was undertaken by Southampton?
 - A. No.
 - Q. You don't know that?
 - No, I don't know that.
- And at the end of that particular page in Paragraph 34, you see the sentence where it mays, "It is envisioned or envisaged that such that much of such work will be undertaken under contract"? Do you see that?

 A. Yes, sir.
- Q. What does that refer to? Contract between Whom and whom?
 - A I don't know.
- Q Is that an outside -- contract with an outside company?
 - A. I don't know.
- Q. Is that what you would understand it to be based on your experience?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Now, sir, before that, there's the statement made in that same Paragraph 34, "The developing program of research at Southampton

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was supported, albeit that greater emphasis should be placed on direct human studies rather than on animals, particularly in view of recent major advances in brain pharmacology." Do you see that?

A. Yes, I do.

What references are they making to advances in brain pharmacology?

A. I'm sorry. I didn't quite hear you.

What are the studies or advances they referring to when they say "recent advances in brain pharmacology"?

A. I don't have any idea.

Are they talking about nicotine

That would be my assumption because it's the only thing identified regarding pharmacology.

- Q. All right, sir. Did you come back to B & W and share this information with anyone else at B & W?
- A. Well, it came to others at B & W. This is a draft, so I don't know what ultimately was in the final -- But I don't

there?

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recall sharing it with anyone.

- Q. All right, sir.
- A. It did come to Bob Sanford as well as myself.
 - Q. It stopped with you; correct?
- A. I don't understand the question, it stopped.
- If you didn't share it with anybody, the only one who had the information was your 17?
- A. No, that's not correct. That's

 what I just said, it came to Bob Sanford.

 Q. It came to Bob Sanford. And who is
- Bob Sanford again?

Your immediate supervisor?

- A. He was the head of research and development. This was a transition phase.
- A. He was my immediate supervisor when I was in R & D, but I was coming from a different position into here. So I did not report to him at this time.
- Q. You didn't? Who did you report to at that time?
 - A. Perhaps Wally Hughes or John Alar.
 - Q. You don't remember?

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- Q. What years did you report to Mr. Sanford or Dr. Sanford?
- A. Dr. Sanford? I reported to him from when I joined the company. Not directly. I was in his department.

well, you testified earlier there was a period of time that he was your direct supervisor, didn't you?

Yes. And that would have been -
O. Now, what years was he your direct
supervisor?

A. When I was in the development center, 1977 through '78. About two years. Previous that, I was in his department but he was not my direct supervisor.

- Q. So he was never your direct supervisor when you were in R & D?
- A. No. When I was in the development center, he was. And that was part of Bob Sanford's responsibility. But it was not called R & D.
 - Q. So when you moved to RD&E, he was

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never your direct supervisor?

- A. That's correct.
- Q. Now, did you share this information with your direct supervisor?
- A. I'm -- I don't recall, but I would -- I don't recall.
- Now, do you remember attending a nicotine conference in Southampton in 1984?
 - Do you remember receiving a report
- on the conference in 1984?

No.

No.

(Whereupon a discussion was held off

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Let me show you a copy first of the nicotine onference report as provided to me.

 And that is "Scott Plaintiffs' Exhibit Number 2146." Ask you if you recognize that document, sir?
- A. (Witness reviews document.) No, I don't recognize it.
- Q. You don't recognize that, sir? You didn't receive it while you were at Brown and Williamson?

A. I don't recall receiving it. It doesn't show me as a copyholder, either.

Q. Does it show anybody in the R & D department?

A. Yes.

Q. Who?

M. L. Reynolds and R. A. Sanford.

Q. And who is R. A. Sanford?

He's head of research and

development.

And what year was that, sir?

Q. Does that indicate to you that he was your direct supervisor in 1984?

No.

Q Well, weren't you in R & D? Or was he in Southampton?

A: No, he was in Louisville. He was head of Brown and Williamson R & D until I took over. I was, during these years prior to taking over as Vice-President of Research, Development and Engineering, I was reporting either to Wally Hughes or John Alar, ultimately Tommy Sandefur when -- I think Tommy Sandefur, eventually, when I took over.

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- Q. Well, let's get this straight, sir. The document before you now is dated 1984; correct?
 - A. Right.
 - Q. June?
 - A. Yes.
 - And Mr. -- Is it Dr. Sanford?
 - A. Yes.
- Is listed on the document as a recipient or an attendee; correct? Excuse me.

 Let me rephrase that. The document before you now is the nicotine conference that occurred in June of 1984. And a distributee of that particular report is Dr. Sanford; correct?

 A. Yes.
- Q Dr. Sanford was in Louisville in the R & Department --
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. -- in 1984?
 - A. I assume so. It looks right, yes.
- Q. And you were in the R & D department in Louisville in 1984?
- A. This might have been during the transition time. I was not in the department. I was responsible when I came back for R & D.

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- Q. Well, you testified earlier, sir, that you went to that department in 1983, stayed there four years until 1987, and that's when the transition took place; didn't you?
- A. Well, then, I may have been responsible for R & D during this period. I don't recall the precise date. I mean, that's what's causing the confusion. But I don't recall the precise date.
- Well, if you were in R & D between '83 and 87, and Dr. Sanford was the head of R & D in that period, you would have had to have reported to him?
- A. There was a period of time after I became Vice-President of Research, Development and Engineering that I think Bob Sanford took another title until he retired. This may have been that period of time. He became like the Vice-President of Technology or something. But I didn't report to him during that period.
- Q. You sound very unsure of yourself.

 Are you, sir?
 - A. About what aspects?
- Q. About when you reported to Dr. Sanford and when he was your supervisor.

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A. I'm uncertain about the precise dates. I'm very clear that I worked for R & D since I joined the company through the development center, and I reported directly to him those years. And those were -- After that, I didn't report to him.

Q Well, whatever that means, let's look back at the nicotine conference report.

And let me ask you this: Did anybody -- Well, more specifically, did Dr. Sanford ever share this kind of information with you when he received it?

A I don't recall him sharing this with me, no.

Q. Well, in the ordinary course of business was it his procedure to share relevant to D information with you that he received?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

A. He would not share everything he got by any means, so the only thing that I think -- which would be very few -- would be things that he thought I needed to have or was working on or something.

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EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Well, if there was a report of a conference that devoted itself entirely to nicotine that came to the attention of Dr. Sanford, why wouldn't he share it with those in the R & D department?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Why wouldn't he have?

MR. SHAFFER:

Same objection.

A Ultimately, most of these reports or abstracts would go into the library. They would be available to people. He didn't see any need to sit down and discuss this with me. I was not involved with this kind of activities in those days. I was more in the process engineering and a senior manager, so it was not an area that I had a lot of knowledge about.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Let's see, sir.

(Whereupon a discussion was held off

the record.)

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

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Let's take just a one-minute recess and let me get my bearings here, sir.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER:

We're off the record at 2:04.

(Whereupon a brief recess was taken at this time from 2:04 o'clock p.m. to 2:09 o'clock p.m.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER:

We're back on the record at 2:09.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q All right, sir. The document I ham just handed you, would you describe it, please?

A. It's a letter to me from C. I.

Ayres. I was looking for a date real quickly.

Oh, it's January 1994.

Q. January what?

A. 1994. Oh, maybe it's '84. These prints are poor. Sorry.

Q. It is 1984; correct, sir?

A. I think that's right.

MR. SHAFFER:

Well, don't speculate or guess.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. All you have to do is look at the

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letter for a moment and realize it's 1984; right, sir?

- A. Yeah, it refers to this conference that took place in 1984.
- Q. And the conference that it refers to is the nicotine conference, though, I just talked to you about; correct?
 - A Yes, that appears right.
- Q And that letter is addressed to you, sir, correct?
 - A. Yes.
- Q And that letter is requesting that you help formulate the issues for that conference, isn't that correct, sir?
- A (Witness reviews document.) He's asking me I'm sorry, it took me a second to find it asking me to confirm the delegates from Louisville, so he's asking me to send someone.
 - O. What's Number 2?
- A. I think it's -- I'm sorry, the copy is very poor. But general comment on the proposed format of the conference perhaps.
 - Q. Number 3?
 - A. "Views on the topic proposed, that

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is, an indication of those you regard as of major importance."

- Q. Number 4?
- A. "An indication of the topics on when Louisville --"
 - Q. "On which --"
 - Oh, is it "which"? Thank you.
 - "-- Louisville would wish...." Go

ahead, sir

A "...to make specific contributions; that is, I know that Lance Reynolds has had an ongoing interest in --" I can't read that.

Enkephalin?

MR. SHAFFER:

Excuse me. Do you have another copy of this? Since apparently the copy is not good it's hard to read. I'd like to have a copy to follow along, if I may.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, let's go on another brief recess here.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER:

Off the record at 2:12.

(Whereupon a brief recess was taken at this time from 2:12 o'clock p.m. to

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2:13 o'clock p.m.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER:

We're back on the record at 2:13.

(Whereupon a discussion was held off the record.)

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Your attorney or the Brown and Williamson attorney is now reading the letter himself and when he finishes, I'll read it into the record, that last section that you had difficulty reading.

All right, sir. Let me read this into the record, this last item that you were asked to do. And I'll read it directly from the letter.

MAR SHAFFER:

Well, is he going to have a copy of it while you're reading it?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

No, he's going to look on with me while I read it because he couldn't read it in the first place, he said. So I don't know why it helps.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. "But an indication of the topics on

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which Louisville would wish to make specific contributions; that is, I know that Lance Reynolds has had an ongoing interest in enkephalin, et cetera. And the conference would benefit from an overview of this area from Louisville."

That seems to be accurate; right?
Yes.

Yes.

And this letter indicates to me, sir, that you knew all about the nicotine conference back in 1984; correct?

A. Well, obviously, I was being informed that there was a conference. And there was notes sent out, undoubtedly, to all the heads. It's probably the same letter.

Q Does that refresh your memory at all about this report that I just showed you about whether you saw it before?

A. No, I'm not sure that I did read the report. I do remember now the discussion about the conference and I do remember talking with Lance Reynolds about it. And, undoubtedly, Lance went to the conference based on the notes here.

- Q. But you were specifically being asked to propose a format for that conference?
- A. Well, that may be what the letter says. But, obviously, I wasn't familiar with the topic. I didn't have any direct involvement at all, and I passed that to Lance Reynolds. It came to me because I was head of R & D just recently.
- And you, sir, received the letter asking you for your views on what topics to discuss at the nicotine conference; correct?

 A Of course. That's what I said.

 It looks like the same request probably went to all the potential participants. That would be standard practice to ask for their input.
- Q And did you discuss those areas that you were requested to give input on with anyone at Brown and Williamson?
- A. I don't think I had any input on it at all. I think I asked Lance to, to the best of my recollection, to handle it.
- Q. And you were -- Lance is supervisor; correct?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. So this whole issue of nicotine as

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discussed in that conference was part of what was being researched in RD&E at Louisville?

A. No, I don't think so. I'm not aware of any topics that we were involved with directly on these topics. This looks like this is a Southampton program, to the best of my recollection. We didn't have these programs going on at Brown and Williamson.

Q Well, why would Southampton ask you at Louisville to comment on a proposed format for the entire conference if you knew nothing about its

A I don't know. But that's a fact,
I didn't know anything about it except the
letter.

Q But the people in your department knew something about it; didn't they, sir?

A. Sure. Lance Reynolds was certainly well-read. What he knew exactly, I didn't know at that stage.

Q. You didn't even know what your people working in your department were working on at the time?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

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EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Q. Did you know what the people in your department were working on?
 - A. A lot of it, yes.
 - Q. What about in the area of nicotine?
- A. Yeah, I'm unaware of any specific work we were doing on nicotine then or later.

 I mean, it's possible there was some small activity. But there was no big program.
- Q. And they asked you to indicate the topics on which you would wish to make a specific contribution to the nicotine conference. And, to the best of your recollection, you weren't doing any work in your department on that area?

MASSHAFFER:

Object to the form.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Q. Is that your statement, sir?
- A. Yes. To the best of my recollection, we weren't doing any significant work in that area. I think this is a letter request that went out to all the R & Ds, so it wasn't particularly tailored as a request to me.

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Q. Well, now, this letter, sir, was tailored specifically to you; correct?

A. It is because it mentions Lance Reynolds as an example. But I think that general request would have gone out to the R & D heads.

But this letter was addressed specifically to you?

MR SHAFFER:

Let me object. You're asking questions about a document.

MM MICHAEL GERTLER:

Yes, sir.

MR SHAFFER:

You are the only person in this room the has a copy of the document. You may well be quoting from the document. And I think it's only appropriate if you're going to hold it in front of you and ask questions specifically about it that you let the witness look at it and let me have a copy.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, he has seen it, he has reviewed it.

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MR. SHAFFER:

Well, I understand he's seen it four or five minutes ago.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Okay. All I'm asking him for is the addressee's name. And it seems to me he ought to remember that.

MR SHAFFER:

Well, could we just take a short been and get copies of these documents?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Sure.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER:

Off the record at 2:19.

(Whereupon a brief recess was taken

at this time from 2:19 o'clock p.m. to

2 po'clock p.m.)

THE VIDEOGRAPHER:

We're back on the record at 2:26

p.m.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. All right, sir. You were the sole addressee on this letter; correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, what on this document

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indicates to you that all other heads of R & D and all of the other BAT companies received this request?

A. There isn't anything that really suggests that. It's normal practice to ask for input from all the participants, but that was my reason for suggesting that. In addition, I know so little about the topic, it was an unusual request as I received it.

Q Yeah. But you said Mr. Reynolds knew a lot more about the topic than you did;

A. I don't recall saying that exactly.
But, certainly, Lance knew a lot more about
tobacco chemistry than I do.

Q And that includes nicotine -- A. Yes.

Q. -- correct?

- A. Of course.
- Q. Now, what subjects did you respond to Mr. Ayres that you would like to see discussed at the nicotine conference?
- A. I don't think I made any response back to him directly. My assumption is that Lance and/or Bob Sanford made some communica-

tions. I didn't have anything, really, any involvement with the conference or any discussions that I recall afterwards.

MR. SHAFFER:

Mr. Gertler, before we leave this, there's one sentence that's underlined Page 1. Do you know whose underlining that is?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

That's my underlining. Because the only copy I had available here today was the one I had worked on. It's my work product. But I thought to expedite matters, I'd share it with the witness. And that was just an area that I was interested in.

And that's the reason I only give the Scott Exhibit Numbers so that -- You know, I don't put these copies into the record.

MR. SHAFFER:

Okay.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Nobody is going to see them other than the witness and the lawyers here.

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(Whereupon a discussion was held off the record.)

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. All right, sir. Actually, why did you keep yourself isolated or insulated from the nicotine discussions that were going on in your department?

MRT SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

A. I'm not aware that I kept myself insulated. The only separation that took place during the transition period was that Bob Sanford continued to deal with any of the smoking and health issues. And I didn't get involved with it, I had no background at all.

So as far as it relates to nicotine, I m unaware of keeping myself not involved. But it was -- there was no intention to do that.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Well, wasn't that part of your job over there, to keep any information about nicotine addiction and pharmacology away from B & W so you would never have to testify about it?

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MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Isn't that true, sir?

A. No, it wasn't part of my job description at all. I was responsible for R & D, whe management of it, executing the agreed programs.

(Page 188, Line 9 through Page 208,

Line 22 was placed under seal.)

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Q. Now, let's go to the next document, sir. This is Document 2411. And it purports to be directed to you, Mr. E. E. Kohnhorst.

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- A. (Witness reviews document.)
- Q. Now, is it a fact, sir, that this is an internal correspondence directed specifically to you?
 - A. Yes.
- Q. And did it come from someone in your department by the name of D. L. Gordon?

 A. Yes, it did.
- Q. And is it with reference to the very same meeting I just discussed with you that took place on February 14th, 1986?
 - A That appears right.
 - Q. It does.
 - MR. SHAFFER:
 - Object to your narrative comments on his answer.

EXAMINA BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Q. And, sir, is it also a discussion now involving you directly about which projects you want to be -- have received by B & W?
 - A. (Witness reviews document.)
 - Q. Is that what it talks about?
- A. This is a discussion about the information that we wanted to get, yes.
 - Q. And in the first paragraph, though

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-- read along with me and make sure that I'm reading this accurately -- the first paragraph says, "This note and the attachments will summarize discussions held in your office on February 14, 1986." Now, "your office" means Earl Kohnhorst's office; correct?

"Yes, I believe so.

Yes.

Then I go on. "At this meeting, we receive sat projects and agreed on a summary listing of those that we will request to be based from obtaining information on the BAT group information system." Who is the "we" there?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form of the question and the emphasis that you place on various words in the question. I think that's improper.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, when you ask on redirect, you can de-emphasize or re-emphasize any way you want.

MR. SHAFFER:

Well, I object to any emphasis that

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you place on any phrases that you quote.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I'm sorry you don't like my interrogating technique, but I will continue.

MR. SHAFFER:

I'm objecting to the form of it. By improper emphasis on certain words as you quote from the document.

ME MICHAEL GERTLER:

That's why we're advocates in the case. You do it your way.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Q. Now, sir, let me ask you did I read that correctly?
 - A. I think you read one word wrong.
 - Q. What's that?
- A. I think you said "received" instead of "reviewed."
- Q. I did? Well, let's read it again and let's read the pertinent part. And you correct me if I'm wrong. "This note and the attachments will summarize discussions held in your office on February 14, 1986." The "your office" refers to you; right, Mr. Kohnhorst?

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A. I believe that's right.

Q. It goes on to read, "At this meeting, we reviewed BAT projects and agreed on a summary listing of those that we will request we be barred from obtaining information on the BAT group information system."

Did I read it correctly?
I think so.

Now, who is the "we" be barred?

A. Now, we were asking for specific projects from BAT and only those coming over the group information system that was going to be developed.

Q. And the "we" is Brown and Williamson, correct?

A Yes.

And the group information system was the system provided for transmitting scientific documents; correct?

A. I don't recall specifically. I think it was to do like project updates. I think major reports would still come in, what we called, you know, brown folder reports, reports, hard copy reports. And, ultimately, the system didn't accommodate selection, so we

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got all the documents.

So you, in this letter, indicate Q. you wanted certain documents barred but later on you say you lifted that request?

No.

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

WITNESS:

No.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Or you never lifted the request?

No.

Okay.

I'd like to answer the question, though.

Oh, okay.

A We were requesting specific items and not everything. The system wouldn't accommodate, as best I remember, selective sending, so we got all the updates that existed. So I think, I think this didn't really narrow down specifically to what our interests were. It all came over the system. That's to the best of my understanding.

> Q. You said to the best of your

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understanding. So you must have sent a letter after this retracting your request to bar certain types of projects; right?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

A. We never retracted anything. We asked for specific projects only. And the best of my understanding is they couldn't accommodate. They had to send all that was in the section.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q Well, you sent copies of this particular document to J. K. Wells and J. G.

Esterle; is that correct?

No, I didn't.

Oh, you didn't.

That was Mr. Gordon who was in your group working for you who sent them?

- A. Yes, he sent their copies.
- Q. And you had nothing to do with that decision, too?
- A. He, obviously, was informing the people that were involved in the earlier discussion, the one that I unfortunately was only at for a short amount of time. So this

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was a summary of the same people.

Q. So this Mr. Esterle, what was his job? Was he at B & W?

A. Yes.

Q. What was his job?

A. At one stage he was the Number 2 of R & D, Lake the lab manager, so he was a very senior manager within R & D.

Was he above you?

No.

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Below you?

Yes.

And Mr. Wells was the attorney and That's it, Mr. Wells was the attorney?

Correct.

Q You didn't include Mr. Pepples in this compondence; did you? In copying him?

Object to the form.

A. I didn't send the copies out. It was Dave Gordon who sent the copies out. But it doesn't show Mr. Pepples as receiving a copy.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Well, how did you communicate to

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Mr. Pepples that you wanted to retract what was contained in this document?

A. We never -- if your word was "contracted" -- anything that was in this document.

Q. Okay. So that's what I want to know. Did you ever make a decision to change what you included in this document about barring certain projects?

MA SHAFFER:

Object to the form of the question.

I think I've said -- answered this,

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Do it one more time.

Which is to say we made a specific request what we wanted, they were unable to accommodate that with the system. So we were told they couldn't send us only documents that we were interested in. They were all on the system.

- Q. Let's read directly from what you said at that time, sir.
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. Quote, "We request to be -- we be

barred." Do you see that? "From obtaining 2 information." MR. SHAFFER: Let me object to the form of the question. MR. MICHAEL GERTLER: Yes, sir. SHAFFER: That's the third time you've quoted MR, MICHAEL GERTLER: Yes, sir. 13 MAN SHAFFER: And you did emphasize that word "barred" again improperly. And I object to the form. ME ICHAEL GERTLER: Yes, sir. 1 9 1 9 EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER: 2 Now, did you ever change your Q. decision to request to be barred from obtaining 22 information? 23 MR. SHAFFER: 24 Object to the form. 25 I never made a decision to bar

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anything. I made a decision of what is useful and what we should receive. And there was an attempt to just efficiently receive what is useful to us. The fact is the system didn't accommodate that and we received it all, to the best of my recollection.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, why did your employee, Mr.

Gordon, use the word "barred" in his statement?

I don't know. It may be a

technical term as it relates to the computer.

And did you ever talk to him about

that?

A. Was there a reason why I should?

Q. Well, if it was improper, you never asked for anything to be barred; did you?

I didn't say it was improper.

Well, was it accurate that you did

ask for certain things to be barred?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

A. That's exactly what I said. I asked for specific things to be included.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. No, I said "barred."

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- A. I didn't ask for anything to be barred.
 - Q. So this is --
- A. I identified what was useful to us at Brown and Williamson in our market. And the things that were -- that weren't interesting to us coming from a myriad of sources, we didn't pull in.
- Q. So Mr. Gordon misrepresented what you really wanted when he used the word "barred"; right?

He didn't misrepresent it to me. I understood what that meant. We were going to get what we asked for and not what we didn't.

All right, sir. And on the next page of the document, let me read that paragraph. "Regarding information we obtained from the system, it was agreed that myself and Gil Esterle would review and alert the law department on new entries or updates which may need review."

Now, what did you mean when you indicated here that you needed to include the law department in reviewing projects?

MR. SHAFFER:

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Object to the form.

A. I didn't -- I didn't write this and I didn't say that.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Well, you knew what your employee was writing; didn't you?

I certainly would have read this.

Yes.

A. And I don't -- I didn't read it at the time or now anything other than it's an ongoing collaboration. If things change in terms of what we're going to be receiving, that they would talk with the law department.

Q. Doesn't it say any new entries and any updates may need to be reviewed by the law department.

MASHAFFER:

That's an improper quote. I object

to the form. You misquoted it.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Well, let me quote it verbatim.

It says, "New entries or updates -which may need review by the law department." Correct?

A. Well, that's not the way it's

written but --

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- Q. Well, you read it.
- A. Well, it says "It was agreed that myself," that means Dave Gordon in this instance, "and Gil Esterle would review and alert the law department on new entries or updates which may need review."
- Now, why would employees in your department working under you need to collaborate with the law department on projects that we being sent to B & W by BAT?
- A. No, it doesn't say collaborate. It just says that they would alert them so that if there's an issue that needs to be -- have a legal input, they would get it.
- Q. Is that on scientific projects?

 A This was regarding communications from in duals outside of Brown and Williamson, so it was information that was coming in -- intended to come in.
- Q. Look at the next page on the Table

 1, which were the projects that your department
 wanted excluded, sir.
 - A. Yes.
- Q. Are those the kinds of projects that you might want to alert the law department

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about?

A. Some maybe and some not.

Q. Which ones in this list might you want to alert the law department about?

A. Well, perhaps "Smokeless Products Biological."

MR MICHAEL GERTLER:

Okay. Let's take just a five-

minute break, please. And we'll come back to this.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER:

Going off the record at 3:05. This the end of Tape 2.

(Whereupon a brief recess was taken at this time from 3:05 o'clock p.m. to 3:16 o'clock p.m.)

THE IDEOGRAPHER:

We're back on the record at 3:16.

This is the beginning of Tape Number 3. EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. All right, sir. The item that you said you might want to alert the law department about was Number 329, "Smokeless Products Biological." Why did you select that one?

MR. SHAFFER:

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I object to the form.

A. I was just trying to give you an example. You said what might we alert the law department? Obviously, if there was some work going on in another country where there was controlling agencies or governments requiring information or indices that might be used or promulgated in the States, you know, it would be sensible to alert them.

EXAMINA BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. In other words, you say that Item Number 329 was going on in another country, meaning contact.

A. Yeah.

Q. Well, all of these projects were going on in other countries other than the United States; isn't that correct?

- A. Yes. This short list here, yes.
- Q. Was there any reason for that?
- A. Any reason for?
- Q. For no projects going on in the United States?
- A. Well, there were projects going on in the United States.
 - Q. Oh, I see. But none of them on

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this list were going on in the United States?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Were they?

A. There may have been projects very related to some of these going on in the United States, that's possible.

Q. Wasn't that one way to keep the information away from plaintiffs was to conduct the projects outside of the United States?

MR. SHAFFER:

I object to the form.

A. We did the research in the United States that we needed for our market. We did, as far as know, almost exclusively.

EXAMINA BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Wasn't that one aspect of the discussions that you had in that meeting is whether to conduct the project research outside of the United States?

- A. I don't know what discussion you're referring back to now.
- Q. The one we've just been talking about for the last hour. You want me to get

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that information back out again about that discussion you were having with the two lawyers and Mr. Esterle and yourself? Do you remember that meeting that you had?

A. I recall a very brief meeting that I was only at a portion of with one lawyer and two scients at sts or engineers.

Q. Well, at that meeting that you were only at a portion of that you are testifying about now, didn't they discuss whether to conduct projects in the United States or outside of the United States?

The topic was what information we want to receive from outside. We were conducting all the work in Brown and Williamson, as I recall, in the Brown and Williamson laboratory and/or contracting them through some agencies perhaps.

- O. I see.
- A. But that would be a minimum effort.
- Q. I see. Well, anyway, the document we're looking at pertained to the excluded projects were all done outside the United States; correct?

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MR. SHAFFER:

Let me object to the form. I don't know which documents you're talking about. MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Oh, you don't?

MR. SHAFFER:

I really don't.

MR MICHAEL GERTLER:

All right.

MR SHAFFER:

You've had three or four that you've made reference to.

MR. WICHAEL GERTLER:

This is "Exhibit Number 2411." And we're on Page Bates Number B & W 136189.

And we've just been testifying -- we have 't -- but the witness has been testifying about this document.

And he said the reason he might report this to the law department, this Number 329, was because it pertained to something going on outside the United States. And I asked the witness weren't all these projects going on outside the United States.

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THE WITNESS:

But that was not my answer. EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Oh, what was your answer then?

A. The best I can recall, restated, I said -- You were asking for an example of what we might alert the law department. And I said -- I just picked one without any particular careful thought and said if it related to something that might be a government agency or a quasi control agency that might be asking for senting that could get promulgated into the U.S., It would be reasonable to alert the law department.

O. I see. You're changing your testimony flow; right, sir?

MAR HAFFER:

I object.

A. Well, maybe I should go back and read it.

MR. SHAFFER:

Wait a minute. Wait a minute. I object to that.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, we will. We will.

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MR. SHAFFER:

I object to that comment. And I don't think it's a question. But be that as it may, narrative comment or question, I object to the form of it.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Are you saying now, sir, that you didn't is your prior answer indicate that the reason you selected 329 was because it may involve a government outside the United States?

That was part of the answer.

Yes, sir.

Now, let's look at all these projects that were excluded on this list, sir.

A vast portion or proportion of those projects dealt with cancer and the biological effects of smoke; they?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

- A. I don't see any references to cancer. Maybe I'm overlooking something. EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:
- Q. Well, let's go through them, sir. And maybe it would be easier for you if you continue to flip through these pages and get

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to the summary of the excluded projects, which would be at page B & W 136197.

- A. (Witness reviews document.)
- Q. Let's look at the first one. It pertains to Number 39 or -- Let me double-check that. Yes, 39. Do you see that?

 Yes.

Q. Now, when there's a reference to nitrosamines, you recognize the word "nitrosamines"?

A. Yes.

Do you agree, sir, that scientific opinion has consistently found that nitrosamines are the most abundant and strongest carcinogens in tobacco smoke?

Yes, I've heard that reference.

Q. So when they're referring to projects that deal with nitrosamines, they're referring to an aspect of cigarette smoke that is related to cancer; isn't that correct?

MR, SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

A. This project that you're referring to is not about cigarette smoke. It's about -- It's about the formation of nitrosamines in

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early tobacco cultivars. And I think this is a crop that's in Brazil. So that must be the reason that there wasn't an interest from the scientists in R & D because we don't use that tobacco.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, actually, it says nitrosamine deliveries. Do you know what that means, sir?

A. It does cover that as well.

What does that mean?

A. That would be in the smoke from tobaccos.

Yes, sir.

And when they talk about nitrosamines, Bir, they're talking about cancer; aren't they?

MAN HAFFER:

Object to the form.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. When you deliver tobacco-specific nitrosamines in smoke, then you're talking about , as we -- as you previously said, you're talking about the most abundant and the strongest cancer-causing element of smoke?

MR. SHAFFER:

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Object to the form,

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Tobacco smoke?

evidence, I'm not very familiar with it, of nitrosamines in certain biological systems that produce a negative result toward cancer. You know whether it's animal studies or in vitro, I don't know. But it is a compound of concern and one that would like to be minimized, if not reduced -- if not eliminated is signettes.

Q. Well, let me read to you, sir, from the testimony of Mr. Nicholas Brookes, who is CEO of Brown and Williamson, and tell me if you agree with his answer?

A. (Witness nods head affirmatively.)

O. "QUESTION:" And this is at

Brookes' deposition taken on 11-2-2000, Page 146, Lines 13 through 17.

"QUESTION: You accept that scientific opinion that nitrosamines are the most abundant and strongest carcinogens in smoke?"

His answer: "As I said, I've

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testified to that. I'm sure. And that's what I had been advised."

Do you agree with that?

- A. I think it sounds right.
- Q. So why is it, sir, that you wanted to exclude projects that dealt with the deliver of nitrosamines?

MR SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

Any reports that ultimately would be put together upon the completion of this work would come to Brown and Williamson. The topic at hand was do we want interim reports? And we were identifying those of primary interest only to receive the interim reports. The topic here that you we referred me to is about burley tobaccos in Brazil and, presumably, the smoke from those burley tobaccos of which we don't use.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Q. Well, sir, go ahead to the next project and look and see what it refers to. It refers to Virginia blends. Do you use Virginia blends?
 - A. (Witness reviews document.)

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Q. Do you or don't you? Can you answer?

MR. SHAFFER:

Wait just a second.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

It's a very specific question.

B. SHAFFER:

Well, you haven't given him a chance

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

That has nothing to do with it.

Lawe asked him if he uses Virginia blends.

MR. SHAFFER:

You're arguing with the witness.

I object to the way you're treating

- Mariana

the witness.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Did B & W use Virginia blends?

MR. SHAFFER:

Let him have a chance to read the entire paragraph.

A. (Witness reviews document.) We normally do not use a blend that we would characterize as a Virginia blend. That's normally a United Kingdom or an English blend.

project?

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But we do use Virginia style tobaccos.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Q. Now, that second project dealt with the delivery of N-nitrosamines. Do you know what that refers to?
 - A. Yes.
- N-nitrosamines are tobacco-specific nitrosamines?
 - χ Yes.
 - You weren't interested in that
- We weren't interested in a monthly or frequent update. The final reports, of course, would be available.
- Q. Do you have any evidence to show the jury that you ever received the reports that are instead as excluded projects in this particular attachment to your letter?
- A. I don't have particular evidence other than a recollection that we went through the R & D library's files and there was some comparison with the reports sent out by Southampton. And we, as I recall, the vast majority of those are -- were in and are in the R & D library.

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Q. So you don't have anything in writing? You just want the jury to believe you; right, sir?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Is that what you want?

I think the evidence -- the facts I don't have the facts in will speak for them. front of me.

Yes, sir.

Now, look at the next project, sir. says, Biochemical effects of mainstream smoke in experimental animals." Why weren't you interested in that?

MB. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

I don't know. I don't know why that determination was made.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Do you know why the determination Q. was made on any of these projects that dealt with nitrosamines?
- I'm only aware of, broadly, that the determination was -- there was a selection

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of any development activities that were of immediate interest to the current R & D program as it relates to just the interim reports only.

Q. You after -- Excuse me. You, in the last two responses, you have unilaterally decided to use the word "interim reports." Is there a reference in the two letters I showed you to that, that you wanted to make a further discussion about, sir?

MAY SHAFFER:

Object to the form of the question.

A (Witness reviews document.) I think

I was recalling. And it does refer to the

abstracts of the interested projects.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q It doesn't say anything about interim reports; does it?

A. No. Here it refers to it as

A. No. Here it refers to it as abstracts, as I just said.

Q. Yes. Abstracts are summaries of the --

MR. SHAFFER:

Did you finish your answer?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I'm sorry.

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MR. SHAFFER:

He was right in the middle of his answer defining "abstract." And you interrupted him.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I'm sorry.

MR SHAFFER:

Let him finish his answer, please.

MR MICHAEL GERTLER:

🤻 Yes, sir.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

A. I don't think I have anything else that refers to it as abstracts. My recollection is that these were project updates, maybe never referred to in any of this text as interim. But project updates, not a final report. That's to the best of my recollection.

Q. Yes, sir.

Now, sir, let me ask you bottom line, sir, in your judgment, does smoking cause lung cancer?

A. I think based on all the epidemiological information, given the absence of any direct mechanism, but in the absence of

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any other explainable scientific reason, it likely does cause lung cancer.

- Q. That's your opinion?
- A. That's the opinion I've formulated listening to the scientists.
- Q. When did you come to that conclusion, sir?

I think I've always had a view that it was a significant risk factor. And in the last couple of years, our scientists have reviewed this over and over. And their perspective is as I said. In the absence of any other cause for this higher level or incidence of cancer among smokers, even without a clear understanding of the mechanism, that smoking is either a cause or a contributor to lung cases.

Q. When did you come to the conclusion that smoking causes lung cancer?

- A. No, I don't personally know. That is the best view of the scientists that --
- Q. When did you come to the conclusion yourself?
- A. -- that work for Brown and Williamson, their informed view is over the

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last couple of years they can't come up with another plausible explanation. That's the view that the people that are closest to the science and the epidemiological information have come to. I don't have any reason to disagree with it.

When did you come to the conclusion yourself that smoking caused lung cancer?

The answer is I don't know if it causes in not. But the best informed --

Q. Sir, I didn't ask you if you knew.

I said did you reach a conclusion in your own
mind?

A. Well, if you don't know, you can't have a conclusion; can you?

Well, yes, you can. You can make your own opinion and judgment about it. Have you tried to do that?

A. I think it's very likely that it does.

- Q. Now, when did you come to that conclusion?
- A. I think over the last couple of years. I think it's very likely that it causes cancer.

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	Q.	No	w, w	hatı	made	you r	each	that
concl	lusic	n ove	r th	e la:	st co	ple	of ye	ars
that	you	didn	t ho	ld be	efore	that	?	

A. I think I've always had a perspective that it may cause cancer. I've had --.

That's not the question.

BR SHAFFER:

Well, Mr. Gertler, he hadn't

£Zmished his answer.

MR, MICHAEL GERTLER:

But he's not answering the question.

I not being responsive.

IR SHAFFER:

Well, that was the first phrase of the enswer. If you'd let him finish his answer, he'll answer it.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, it would be very inconsistent for him to start out with "may" when the question was: When did you reach the conclusion that it was more likely than not that it caused lung cancer?

MR. SHAFFER:

Well, why don't you let him finish

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his answer.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I'd like a "Yes" or "No" and then an explanation.

MR. SHAFFER:

You asked him for a date. You want him to give you a "Yes" or "No" on a date?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

No, I wanted him previously to tell messes or "No." But I won't argue with you. We'll talk about the date now.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Okay. Go ahead, sir. What was the date you reached that conclusion that smoking likely causes lung cancer?

I think for years, for many years, I think is a likelihood that smoking causes cancer. The risk has been understood for decades.

- Q. Now, when you say for years you've reached that conclusion, you're talking about decades?
- A. I've had some view that smoking may cause cancer --
 - Q. I didn't say "may." I said when

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did you reach the judgment --

MR. SHAFFER:

Mr. Gertler, again --

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

He's not answering the question.

MR. SHAFFER:

Let him finish his answer.

NR MICHAEL GERTLER:

You want to get to the airport?

MR. SHAFFER:

Well, we'll stay here --

MICHAEL GERTLER:

All right.

MR. SHAFFER:

-- until you let him have a chance

ta ish his answer.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

All right. Then just go on and --

Do you want to say something, sir?

What is the last question? I'm Α.

sorry.

Q. Have you reached the conclusion

going back decades that smoking likely causes

lung cancer?

Likely, yes. Α.

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- Q. Now, do you understand that that was Brown and Williamson's position as well going back decades?
 - A. Not precisely, I don't believe.
- Q. Did they have a different opinion or position on it than you did?

I think it's been known that there is a high risk. And that defines some likeli-hood. So I think that understanding has been -- I thank that's been the view of Brown and Williamson for a long time.

Well, your answer, sir, as I understood it, was that you reached the conclusion that it was more likely than not that smoking caused lung cancer. Am I wrong about how I interpreted your answer?

MACHAFFER:

Object to the form.

- A. I didn't say that. I mean, what I did say, we can -- I can try to repeat it or we can read it.
- EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:
- Q. Well, just interpret it for me so we can understand it.
 - A. I think I've been very clear.

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MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Well, what does "likely" mean as you've just used it repeatedly?

A. There's a higher probability.

There's risk of it causing cancer, you know,
based on-

O Well, which is it? A higher probab. or a risk?

MR, SHAFFER:

Object to the form of the question.

There is a risk established because of the higher statistical evidence that came from epidemiological information. So that suggests there is a higher risk. And in layman terms, that means it, you know, it may cause cancer. And the epidemiological information is so strong that it likely does. And that is the view of the scientists that it does cause and/or contribute to cancer.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. So you used the word "likely," you used the word "does," and you used the word "risk." And all that boils down to, sir, is

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that, in your judgment, smoking causes lung cancer? "Yes" or "No"?

- A. I think it probably does.
- Q. And that view that you have has gone back decades; is that right?
 - A. No.

How far has it gone back, sir?

MR SHAFFER:

Mr. Gertler, quit yelling at the

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I'm not yelling. I'm talking.

MR. SHAFFER:

You're leaning right up in his face,

yelling at him.

MR MICHAEL GERTLER:

You think so?

MR. SHAFFER:

Please be courteous to the witness.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I am being courteous. If I can get

an answer, I'll even be more courteous.

MR. SHAFFER:

You've gotten a number of answers.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

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I know. And different ones, EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Q. How far does your conclusion that it's more probable that smoking causes lung cancer go back?
- A. For a long time. When you say that it's probable that smoking causes lung cancer, that's what the statistics say.
- Now, sir, you testified in August of 1999 under oath that it was your opinion that it has not been proven that smoking causes lung causer. Do you remember saying that?

 A: Yes.
 - Q. Are you changing that now?
 - A. No.
- You still don't think there's sufficient proof that smoking causes lung cancer; is that what you're telling the jury?
 - A. No.
 - Q. Well, which is it?
 - A. Well, --
- Q. Is there or isn't there enough proof that smoking causes lung cancer?
- A. It's a judgment. And I think the judgment, best informed judgment is that it

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does cause cancer, lung cancer.

Q. All right. So what you said in 1999 just isn't true today; is it?

A. On the basis that I made that answer, if your assumption -- if your definition of "cause" requires the understanding of a mechanism, it's still not there. But in spite of that, I think the scientists -- I know the scientists at Brown and Williamson believes that there's no other plausible explanation that it does cause cancer. That's very clear.

Q Very clear to who, sir? To you?

A. Yes.

Q. To your knowledge, has it been proven, based on the epidemiology and all of the evidence present today, that cigarette smoking causes lung cancer?

A. I think that is the judgment that the scientists have come to. That based on all the information, which is what your question was, including the epidemiology, including the absence of other plausible explanations, including the high risk factor that, yes, it does cause cancer.

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Q. So when you said in 1999 under oath that it's not been proven that cigarette smoking causes lung cancer, that wasn't accurate; was it?

A. I think it was accurate in that point in time. I think in light of what I'm saying now, the view, the judgment of the scientists has moved on. That doesn't make it inaccurate. It was, I think, the most accurate I could be it in that period of time.

Q. Sir, in your opinion, does smoking cause chronic obstructive pulmonary diseases?

A. I'm not sure of the statistics on it. I think, again, there's a lot of epidemiological information that says it's high risk.

And it have in fact, cause the obstructive problem in the lungs.

Q. Do you have an opinion, sir, about whether smoking causes chronic obstructive pulmonary disease?

- A. No, I don't know. It seems very likely in some people that it does.
- Q. Do you know what Brown and Williamson's position is on that?
 - A. No, I'm not certain. I believe

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there's -- the evidence will -- I mean, the website and the scientists can speak for exactly which diseases there's enough risk factors associated to come to the same conclusion that cause exists. But I can't go through all the list with certainty.

Q Well, sir, let me read to you what your CEO said about that on 11-2-2000 at Page 201 at Lines 123 to 125 and Page 202, Lines 1 through 25

MR. SHAFFER:



Do you have a copy of that to show

hlm?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I do.

MA SHAFFER:

Yeah, we'd like -- I'd like for you to let him take a look at it.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

All right.

MR. SHAFFER:

What were the pages?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I'm now at Page 201. And I believe it's at Lines 23 to 25.

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MR. SHAFFER:

That's a question?

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. I think the question I'm looking for that's posed to the CEO was:

"Does, in your opinion, your opinion smaking cause chronic obstructive pulmonary disease?"

And his answer was: "I think the evidence on that is very strong. I think probably the best judgment is that it

Do you see that?

A. 🦼 🧎 Yes, I do.

Q. Now, do you agree now with what the CEO said his sworn testimony?

A. I don't have an independent view.

I have no reason to think he wasn't wellinformed with the scientists' view when he
said that, so I think he must be accurate.

Q. Okay. So is it fair to say, sir -Let's see. You retired when did you say? In
the year 2000, huh?

A. Yes.

Q. Up to that point, you had not

1 reached an opinion about whether smoking causes 2 pulmonary obstructive lung disease; correct? No, I was very aware of the risks but I hadn't formulated that view. Now, in your opinion, sir, does smoking cause emphysema? Again, I don't have an independent Taknow that it's always been a risk factor and it likely does for some people, but --Well, you know what's strange? ifm you want that testimony, you said --It's August the 4th, 1999 at Page 61, Lines 9 13 1 4 through 24 of your sworn statement, here's the question and answer. 🍶 Question to you, sir --MR SHAFFER: Do you have a copy of that, Mr. Gertler --2 0 MR. MICHAEL GERTLER: Yes. 22 MR. SHAFFER: 23 -- so we can take a look at it? MR. MICHAEL GERTLER: 24

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Yes, sir.

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MR. SHAFFER:

And I object to the form of your narrative commentary that it's strange.

(Whereupon a discussion was held off the record.)

MR. SHAFFER:

What page did you say?

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. I'm reading from Page 61, Lines 9 through where it says that:

"QUESTION: To your knowledge, has it been proven that cigarette smoking causes disease?"

And your answer was: "No. To the best of my knowledge, I'm not aware of any disease that the mechanism and the cause is associated with cigarette smoking."

"QUESTION: My question didn't

mention mechanism. If you want to clarify, feel free to do that. All I'm asking is, to your knowledge, it has not been proven that cigarette smoking causes any disease; is that correct?"

Your answer: "To the best of my knowledge, cigarette smoking has not been

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proven to cause any disease."

Did you testify to that, sir, in 1998, under oath?

A. Yes, under this definition that I had in mind regarding the need for an understanding of the mechanism, I did. That was the definition I was operating under.

Q. Yes, sir.

that was the basis for that answer.

he didn't mention mechanism. Do you see that?

A. But causes disease requires a

demainition, that's all I'm saying. That the

definition I was operating under required,

that I heard from our scientists, required an

understanding of the mechanism of disease. And

But the question was it didn't --

Q. So when you testified under oath,
I quote your answer, "To the best of my
knowledge, cigarette smoking has not been
proven to cause any disease," you were thinking
in your mind a definition that you didn't
explain at the deposition; isn't that correct,
sir?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

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A. Well, I think I did talk about several times what was required to establish cause.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Well, as you sit here today under oath, sir, I'm going to ask you the same question. My question doesn't pertain to mechanism. If you want to clarify, feel free to do so. All I'm asking is, to your knowledge, has it been proven that cigarette smoking dauses any disease?

A Yes.

Which diseases, sir?

A. I'm only certain that lung cancer.

But I see from the testimony of Mr. Brookes

that characterspiratory blockages also is

caused by eigarette smoking based on, I assume,

the best input from our scientists. So I can't

go through the list.

Q. Now, the reason that you're not willing while you were at B & W to admit that smoking causes any disease, sir, was because of these lawsuits; isn't that correct?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

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A. I was trying to answer the questions honestly and with the input that I had. EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Now, let me show you a document, sir. Let's see. This is "Scott Exhibit 2171." And ask you if you recognize this document? I think were the author of the document; weren't you, sir?

(Witness reviews document.) Yes.

Is that your signature?

(Witness reviews signature.) Yes

(Witness reviews signature.) Yes,

And you wrote this letter; correct?
(Witness nods head affirmatively.)

I believe that's correct, yes.

And you wrote it to Mr. J. A. B. Kellagher to British-American Tobacco, Limited correct?

- A. Yes.
- Q. And you called him Alan; correct?
- A. Yes.
- Q. And in your letter in the last paragraph on the first page, you say the following, quote, "Within B & W, we have rarely attempted to develop new products specifically

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designed to deliver low carbon monoxide." It says CO; correct? That's what it says? CO? Are you reading on?

A. No, I'm sorry, I don't see that -This is the last paragraph?

Q. The first page, sir.

Oh, the first page. That's why I don't see It.

Q. Now, let me start again. Does CO refer to be refer

Yes.

So let me read it, sir. It says, "Within B W, we have rarely attempted to develop new products specifically designed to deliver low carbon monoxide except perhaps a prototype of Fact that was kept ready on a turnkey is in the event of a marketing need for such product."

Now, you wrote that; didn't you, sir?

- A. Yes.
- Q. Now, you actually had ready to be marketed a product with reduced carbon monoxide; isn't that correct?
 - A. It was a product, an improvement on

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Fact that reduced to some extent the level of carbon monoxide.

Q. And carbon monoxide is considered to be one of the hazardous components of cigarette smoke; correct?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

CO is undesirable.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Yes, sir.

But you didn't market that product, did you? Did you, sir?

MR. SHAFFER:

Mr. Gertler, would you please keep your voice down and stop yelling at the witness.

A I need to put this in context because — And so I need to read it a little bit because I can tell you that -- EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Q. Well, can you answer the question

 I just posed? Did you ever market the product
 that's referred to in this letter as Fact with
 reduced carbon monoxide?
 - A. I'm not certain. We may have.

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That's the reason I wanted to just read it and see what is in it. We also reduced the carbon monoxide of all of our blends with SDS, which we developed. So we took carbon monoxide of our products right across the board down.

Q. You did?

That's correct.

So you never marketed the Fact product; did you?

I think I just told you I need to refresh the -- understand the context of this.

But I can tell you that we did have research to look at the possibilities of reducing CO. And we, in fact, developed a technology, shredded stem, that reduced it in all of our products.

Of this letter together then, sir, and let's see what was going on at B & W at the time.

It says, "Beyond these plans, the emphasis at B & W is on product amelioration. The major part of our resources is devoted to understanding what contributes to the harshness of cigarette smoke.

"Improvement of our products to achieve superiority over competitive products

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is a more pressing need. Therefore, I do not see involving ourselves in designing products with the limited objective of reducing carbon monoxide in the near future unless marketing needs dictate otherwise."

That was your statement; correct,

sir?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Did I read it accurately?

Yes, you read it accurately.

And you were the one who wrote it;

correct?

Right. Of course, that follows where I just covered, that we are putting SDS that 11 reduce the carbon monoxide by 10 percent.

> Yes, sir. Q.

But you didn't in this letter specifically say that you weren't going to market that Fact product with the reduced carbon monoxide -- Strike that. I'm going to rephrase that question.

You were saying in this last

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paragraph, didn't you, sir, that you weren't about to put an emphasis on marketing that Fact product; correct?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

That's the essence of what this

says; isn't it, sir?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

A. No, I don't think so. Fact was an experimental -- It was a new product. We put it out. It's not R & D's -- You know, R & D is responsive to changing the product over a period of time. The product was just newly put out. It had all sorts of gas phase reduction, which was the basis of it. This product was designed to produce a low gas phase.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Q. Let's see. You say here, "I do not see involving ourselves in designing products with the limited objective of reducing carbon monoxide." You say that; don't you, sir?
- A. Yes. The work goes on at Southampton but we weren't getting involved

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with it at that stage.

Q. I see.

So you had the option to get involved in it, but you decided that that's not where you were putting your emphasis at Brown and Williamson; right?

Obviously, at this moment, we had already made significant reductions in our CO. They had activities going on. And we weren't getting tolved at that stage.

Q. Now, did you significantly reduce the carbon monoxide in Kool filter regular cigarettes? Excuse me. Did you significantly reduce the carbon monoxide in Kool filter full-flavored cigarettes?

A I think so, yes.

Q What did you reduce the carbon monoxide from and what did you reduce it to?

A. I don't know the numbers. All I can refer to is, you know, from this almost 20-year-old document that the CO was reduced by 10 percent where we used the SDS. And to the best of my recollection, that was implemented in all the products over a period of time as we had capacity to manufacture it.

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Q. Now, if you would have actually marketed the Fact product, how much lower would the CO have been reduced below the SDS level?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

A. I don't know.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

But it would have --

A I think the basis for reduction would have been to lower the tar delivery of the product. As you'd lower tar delivery, you get less CO. So I'm unaware of any other technology to reduce CO other than SDS. So the reduction would be generally proportional to tar delivery, which would --

All right. So is it fair for me to conclude that you didn't market the Fact product because you were reducing the carbon monoxide levels in all of your brands to the same level that would have been included in Fact?

A. I don't think that's accurate the way you stated it. We were introducing SDS which reduced the carbon monoxide delivery. The only other method that I'm aware of is to

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reduce the tar delivery. And we had a range of products of tars that people could select.

Dine 12 was placed under seal.)

(Page 263, Line 3 through Page 277,

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TTON BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Have you ever heard of the product

Advance

Yes.

Q Does that have reduced

nitrosamines?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, is that a product of Brown and Williamson?

A. Brown and Williamson manufactures that product for Star Tobacco.

Q. Now, has Brown and Williamson ever used the means of reducing nitrosamines in

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their product brands?

A. We are -- Brown and Williamson doesn't have the quantities of tobacco; but it has been rapidly purchased and investments are being made to secure adequate production to use low nitrosamine tobaccos in other brands, yes.

Now, sir, let's clarify that.

Yes, sir.

Q. This Advance product was test
marketed by a company called Star Scientific
in 19 -- in the year 2000; wasn't it, sir?

A. I think that's right. Totally
with the collaborative effort with Brown and
Williamson

Q. Yes, sir.

But Brown and Williamson up to this date of this deposition, to your knowledge, has never used that mechanism to reduce any nitrosamines in their brands; have they?

"Yes" or "No"?

- A. Not yet. There's not enough tobacco.
- Q. All right. Now, let me ask you, sir, about the Barclay product. We had talked about that previously. And I had given you

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some -- asked you some questions about the level of nicotine in Barclay as compared to the full-flavored brands. And I showed you a document dated January 20th, 1981.

Do you still have that in front of

you?

I do. (Witness reviews document.)

Have you reviewed that document

with reservance to the tables that pertain to the level of pH and nicotine in Barclay?

Is that Table 1 you're referring

t o

That's the first one, yes.

Thank you. (Witness reviews

document......

MANUSHAFFER:

Do you have another copy of that January 20 document?

 $\label{the:cond.} \mbox{(Whereupon a discussion was held off} \\$ the record.)

THE WITNESS:

I see the table.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Is it correct that on that Table 1, it shows that Barclay delivers more extractable

nicotine than does the full-flavored product referred to as Viceroy?

A. I'm not familiar with this at all, so I wasn't involved in these -- in this period. I think this is --

MR. SHAFFER:

Well, don't guess or speculate.

EXAMINATTON BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

You weren't involved at all in the development of Barclay?

A. Not regarding the chemistry or anything I was -- In 1981, I was involved with plant design.

Q. When did you become involved with Barclay?

Perhaps in 1983 or thereabouts, to the best of my --

- Q. Now, in what context did you become involved with Barclay?
- A. Involved with the machinery to produce the filters.
- Q. Were you aware at that time that
 Barclay had 25 percent more free nicotine in
 their Barclay 85 millimeter brand and 15
 percent more in the Barclay 100s than did your

1 full-flavored Viceroy? 2 MR. SHAFFER: Object to the form. A. This talks about extractable nicotine. Is that where you're referring to? EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER: Yes, sir. So I was not aware of this data. But it whatever it says. Do you see the pH level that's referred to in that table for the Barclay cigaret (a)? MR. SHAFFER: Could I get a copy of this document? MR MICHAEL GERTLER: I'm sorry. SHAFFER: Here again, I don't have a copy and it's hard for me to follow. MR. MICHAEL GERTLER: 2 🗓 Okay. 22 MR. SHAFFER: 23 Do you have the entire document? 24 MR. MICHAEL GERTLER: 25 Yes, sir.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. What is the pH level reported for the Barclay cigarette?

A. There's two reported here. For Barclay 85, it's 6.84. For Barclay 100, it says 6.76.

Do you recognize those as being high levels of pH compared to your other cigarettes?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

T'm not familiar with the range of pH. The data here puts it in the middle of the range of Viceroy and Cambridge, so I -- Cambridge is another low tar cigarette, so it's actually lower than Cambridge 85 and about the same as Cambridge 100.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Q. So the Barclay product, you say, the pH is about the same as the Cambridge 100?
- A. Well, as I said, the Barclay 85 has a lower pH. And the 100s is almost identical.
- Q. And how about compared to the Viceroy product, sir?
 - A. It's a higher pH for the --

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Q.	In	the	Barcl	a y ?
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- A. -- for Barclay is higher than Viceroy 84.
- Q. Were you aware of that when you were employed at Brown and Williamson?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

A. I don't -- I don't remember any great discussion about pH of these particular products.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Do you know how B & W got the pH up to the level that's reported in that table?

MR. SHAFFER:

You're talking about 1981?

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Whatever level is reported in that table. I think that's about when the product came out; didn't it?

A. I don't recall. But that's probably -- The pH matches, as I said, pretty close to the Cambridge product. 'I don't see what do you mean by getting it up?

Q. Up above the Viceroy product, which is the full-flavored regular brand; isn't it?

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A. I'm not an expert here --

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

THE WITNESS:

-- but I think when you go to higher ventilations, you get higher pH measurements. These match up very much with other equal tar delivery products, the way I'm viewing the data.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. I see.

So is it your opinion that's how they got the pH level up on the low tar products has by means of ventilation?

MR SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

I don't know this area very well.

There was no --

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

All right.

MR. SHAFFER:

Well, let me instruct you not to guess or speculate. If you know the answer, please answer it. But don't guess and don't speculate.

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THE WITNESS:

Well, I'm unaware of any effort to get the pH up, I guess, is the answer.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Was the ventilation in the Barclay filters the same as in the other B & W light products?

No, it was a different design.

It was a different design?

Yes.

Q. Did the Kool light and ultra light products have the same design?

A. I believe the Kool ultra does. I don't think the Kool light does.

Now, does the other B & W ultra light particles have the same design?

As Barclay?

. As Barclay.

MR. SHAFFER:

Are you talking about now, Mr.

Gertler, or 1981?

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Whenever they were manufactured.

I think we were covering a period of time -- and I have that information but I

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don't want to have to spend the time to go back -- but there was a course of time when Brown and Williamson started to market ultra light products beginning in 1981; is that correct?

- A. I'm not that familiar. But that's approximately the time frame, it would seem.

 I just won't recall.
- Q And then after that and between today, there have been a number of different ultra light products marketed by B & W; is that correct?
 - There are a few.
 - Yes, sir.

And all of those ultra light products use the same filter design as Barclay; isn't that correct?

- A. No, I don't believe that's true.
- Q. Well, the Kool ultra light does?
- A. I think that's true.
- Q. Does the Belair have an ultra light product?
 - A. I don't believe so.
- Q. What other brand has an ultra light product?
 - A. To the best of my recollection,

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Barclay does.

Q. Yes.

A. And -- That's all I can recall right now is the GPC.

Q. Were you aware of the allegation that consumers who were smoking the Barclay product were inadvertently covering or blocking the ventitation holes, thereby causing more tar and nicotine to be delivered to the smoker than reported on the smoking machines?

A. Yes, I'm aware of some concern rewarding blockage of the channel ventilation, maybe also the ventilation holes, but I don't remember that.

Now, where was the ventilation channel

They're at the mouthpiece.

At the mouthpiece.

Were there also ventilation channels at the mouthpiece of the Kool ultralight product?

A. Yes.

Q. Now, after the -- Well, did you have anything to do with the FTC investigation of that partial blocking of those holes?

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- Q. Do you know what Project Sinus is, refers to?
 - A Project -- I'm sorry?
 - ง ร-เ-ห-บ-ร.
 - A No, I don't believe so.
- Were you aware of any project at

 B & W to investigate this problem of consumers

 inadvertently blocking the ventilation holes in
 the harcany product?
 - A. The question was was I aware of it?
 - Q. Uh-huh (indicating affirmatively).
- A. I mean, I certainly heard bits and pieces. was not directly involved with that.
- Q. Do you know what B & W did to correct that problem, if anything?
 - A. Yes.
 - Q. What?
- A. I'm not sure I know in total. One, there was an agreement reached with the FTC to change the advertising and the tar delivery on the packs. And the design of the product was changed somewhat, which I can't recall.

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Q. Now, the FTC required the numbers reported on the pack for Barclay to be increased; correct?

MR. SHAFFER:

Object to the form.

A. I think the -- that's correct. They allowed the 99 percent tar free. And the agreement was that it was maybe a three milligram instead of one. I don't recall for sure, but I think that was it.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q Whatever it was, it was higher than what originally Barclay packs reported to the consumers correct?

Yes.

Now, what about the design? When did the design change on the Barclay filter or channel ventilation?

- A. I don't remember the year.
- Q. Are you certain that that design was changed?
 - A. I believe so. But certain, no.
- Q. Would the CEO of the company have known if the design was changed on the Barclay product?

- A. The CEO at that time?
- Q. Yes.
- A. Yes.
- Q. Mr. Brookes?
- A. Oh, he was not the CEO at that time.

Well, when he became CEO, would he have been aware of that?

A Well, I don't know if he made himself aware of it. It would have been a historical incident, not current for his tenure.

Q. So you're aware of when the design change was made? That's what I asked you. When was the design change made?

A And I said I don't remember the year.

Q: Well, if you don't remember the year, how do you know who was CEO?

A. Well, because it was sometime in the, best guess, sometime in the eighties. But I don't know precisely. But sometime in the early eighties, I should say.

- Q. So you're guessing?
- A. Yes. That's just a -- You know,

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it's in that time period. I don't know.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Let's take a brief recess. I might be finished.

MR. SHAFFER:

Okay.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER:

Going off the record at 4:40.

(Whereupon a brief recess was taken

at this time from 4:40 o'clock p.m. to

4:54 o'clock p.m.)

TUE VIDEOGRAPHER:

We're back on the record at 4:54.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Sir, I've presented you now with another document. It's Exhibit -- Excuse me, sir. It's "Scott Exhibit Number 3502." And I ask you if you recognize that document? If so, tell me what it is.

A. (Witness reviews document.) I recognize it. I don't remember it very well, but it's, just scanning here, it's some of the views from --

MR. SHAFFER:

Do you have a copy for me?

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MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I thought I slid one over. I don't see it, Charlie.

MR. SHAFFER:

All right.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I don't even have a copy. I'm just as king him to identify it. I'm not going to go into any of the language in the document.

THE WITNESS:

It was a document -- I recall it briefly.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

It's a Brown and Williamson

documen

A. It's a document from Brown and Williamson. It's from Bob Sanford, who was leaving in retirement about this time, sending some thoughts to me. And he copied Tommy Sandefur.

MR. SHAFFER:

May I look at the document?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Yes. Absolutely.

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MR. SHAFFER:

I just have not had a chance to look at it. You don't have another copy anywhere?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I don't see it right now.

(Whereupon a discussion was held off the record.)

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Okay, sir. So just for further clarification, that's an authentic Brown and Williamson document; is that correct?

A. It was a document. This is a copy of it, obviously.

Q I mean a copy of an authentic documen

Yes.

Q. Okay, sir. And does it indicate that you received that document?

A. This looks like the copy that was sent to Tommy Sandefur, not me. It has his stamp on it. He says -- He then sent it to me and said, "Let's discuss." So I assume I saw my copy and this based on the writing.

Q. All right, sir. Thank you.

Now, let me show you another document. This is "Exhibit Number 2467."

I do have a copy of that, Charlie.

- A. (Witness reviews document.)
- Q. Do you recognize that document?
- A. I don't believe so.

Can you recognize it as an official document of the company?

MR. SHAFFER:

form.

Object to the form of the question.

There's no indication this is a Brown and

Walliamson document. I object to the

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, since you didn't work there and he work I was just wondering if he could recognize It as an official document of the company?

- A. I don't believe this is a Brown and Williamson document.
- Q. Is this a British-American Tobacco Company document?
- A. I really don't know because I haven't seen it. I see a stamp down here. I don't know if this is a stamp or part of the

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document.

Q. All right. Do you recognize the author of the document?

A. No, sir, I don't. I looked for that.

Q. All right, sir. Thank you.

By the way, I had previously

misspelled that project. It's actually spelled

S-I-N-O-S that refers to the Barclay product

and the blocking of the ventilation holes. And

I'm presenting it now before you.

Have you seen it before, the document that is presently in front of you?

(Witness reviews document.)

MR.SHAFFER:

Now, what document is that?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

That's that Sinos Project that he previously said he was unaware of. And I just found the actual document, and I wanted him to have the benefit of seeing it.

MR. SHAFFER:

Well, you haven't introduced this document?

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MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

No, sir.

MR. SHAFFER:

You haven't shown him this document before?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

No, sir.

NR SHAFFER:

Well, do you have a copy that I can

look at?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I think I did give you -- Didn't I give you a copy to look at before?

MR. SHAFFER:

I don't think so.

(Whereupon a discussion was held off

the record.)

THE WITNESS:

I don't recall ever seeing this document.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

- Q. You recognize it as a Brown and
- 3 Williamson document?
 - A. No, it's not.
 - Q. Where does it originate from? What

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company? Can you tell from that document?

A. I believe so. It's got R. P. Ferris. He's either part of Southampton or BAT Co.

Q. Southampton or BAT Co.

Okay. Thank you, sir. Let me just identify for the record. I don't see a Scott Exhibit Number on it, so it is a July 15, 1983 report Project S-I-N-O-S. And identified by Bates number 501023740 through 501023746 with a notation that it was produced from the B & W website.

All right, sir. Lastly, I'm not sure if I had you identify this document. But let me ask you if you have previously seen this document.

A. (Witness reviews document.)
MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Charlie, I don't know if I have another copy.

(Whereupon a discussion was held off the record.)

MR. SHAFFER:

Now, have you identified this for the record?

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MR. MICHAEL GERTLER;

It's what? "Exhibit Number 2300"; is that it? This is "Scott Plaintiffs' Exhibit Number 2300."

(Whereupon a discussion was held off the record.)

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Do you recognize that, sir?

MR SHAFFER:

Whose mark is that down there?
There are a lot of words and numbers and
so forth at the bottom right-hand corner.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

I don't know what mark you're

referring to.

MESSHAFFER:

"Exhibit 2300."

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

That's the --

MR. SHAFFER:

Is that the plaintiffs' stamp?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Yes.

MR. SHAFFER:

"Exhibit 2300"?

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MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Yes.

MR. SHAFFER:

B & W is the stamp the plaintiff put on the document?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Yes. That's to identify it by the Scott Exhibit Number, which I understand all documents need to be identified by.

MR SHAFFER:

And so what is the question?

MICHAEL GERTLER:

Does he recognize the document?

THE WITNESS:

I don't remember the document.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. You don't remember seeing that document before today?

- A. No. No, right now I don't remember it.
 - Q. Who's R. R. Baker?
- A. He's one of the scientists at R & D Southampton.
 - Q. At Southampton?
 - A. Correct.

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MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Okay, sir. I have no further questions. Thank you.

EXAMINATION BY MR. SHAFFER:

Q. Just a few questions, Mike.

Mr. Kohnhorst, B & W has recently published its judgment about causation on its website; hasn't it?

Yes.

Q. And do you agree with B & W's judgment about cigarette smoking and causation as states on its website?

A. Yes, I don't have any reason to disagree with that.

Okay. And, Mr. Kohnhorst, in your -- Strike that. You're not a medical doctor who specializes in the analysis of medical causation; are you?

- A. No, I'm not any kind of doctor.
- Q. All right. And do you distinguish, Mr. Kohnhorst, between the subject of a risk factor and the subject of causation?
 - A. Yes, sir, there's a difference.
- Q. And explain in your terms what the difference is between a risk and between

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causation.

A. Well, risk is established from statistics. In the case of the topic at hand, it's epidemiological information that establishes a risk. Causation is a judgment that one comes to when you put -- look at all the information available.

(Page 301, Line 8 through Page 302,

Line 4 was placed under seal.)

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MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Object to the question.

EXAMINATION BY MR. SHAFFER:

Now, this document that Mr. Gertler gave you just a few minutes ago, this "Scott Exhibit 3502," and this is a June 28, 1985

Yes.

I believe you testified earlier that you assumed that you received that document. Do you know for certain that you got it?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Object to the form of the question.

EXAMINATION BY MR. SHAFFER:

Q. Do you know for sure whether you got it or are you just assuming?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Object to the form of the question.

A. I don't have an independent recollection of receiving it. But it was

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addressed to me, I do remember seeing this other copy. So my best judgment is I saw it, I saw the copy when it was sent out.

MR. SHAFFER:

Thank you. That's all I have. RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

O. Mr. Kohnhorst, have you during the course of this deposition had any discussions with any attorney about answers to any questions that you would be asked?

MR SHAFFER:

Well, if you're talking about me, that would be privileged.

MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, I am talking about any attorney. But I'm only talking about questions and answers after the deposition began.

EXAMINATION BY MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Q. Were you told by any attorney after the deposition began that he would ask you questions and you discussed with him what answers you would give?

MR. SHAFFER:

That's privileged. Any discussion

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don't think that you represent him. I think you represented that you represent

talking about, is privileged.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Bases and Williamson when we started the

I don't think it's privileged because I

Well, "I am talking about that.

I may have had, if that's what you're

deposition.

MR SHAFFER:

And we also represent Mr. Kohnhorst.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, that's new. You didn't say that when you first identified yourself in this deposition.

Are you instructing him not to answer the question?

MR. SHAFFER:

I am instructing him not to answer because it's privileged.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

We'll take it up with the Judge.

All right, sir. Thank you.

MR. SHAFFER:

Any other questions?

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MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

No, sir.

THE VIDEOGRAPHER:

We're off the record at 5:12. This is the end of the deposition.

(Whereupon a discussion was held off the record.)

RE-EXAMINATION BY MR. SHAFFER:

Q. Let me go back on the record with respect to that last exchange.

Without waiving the attorney-client privilege. Mr. Kohnhorst, did I ever suggest to you any answer that you should give in any of your testamony today?

MR ... MICHAEL GERTLER:

I object to that. You either waive it or you don't. You can't reserve it.

Once you open that door, you can't reserve

MR. SHAFFER:

it.

Well, we're not waiving it. I want that clear.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

You can't do that. I now instruct you not to answer that question.

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EXAMINATION BY MR. SHAFFER:

Q. Did I give you any answers?

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

Well, that opens the whole thing up for both of us. It's not fair to do it one way or the other.

MR. SHAFFER:

All right. Okay. Let's go on. I

will withdraw the question based on the demand.

MICHAEL GERTLER:

If you ask him, I'll ask him.

ME HAFFER:

Let me see if I've got everything.

Okay. Based on your instruction, we'll conclude.

MR. MICHAEL GERTLER:

All right, sir.

(Whereupon the deposition was

concluded at 5:12 o'clock p.m.)

WITNESS' CERTIFICATE

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HUFFMAN & ROBINSON, INC.

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I have read or have had the foregoing testimony read to me and hereby certify that it is a true and correct transcription of my testimony, with the exception of any attached corrections or changes.

TEARL E. KOHNHORST

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REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

I, CHERYL FOURNET HUFFMAN, Registered Merit Reporter, in and for the State of Louisiana, as the officer before whom this testimony was taken, do hereby certify that EARL E KOHNHORST, after having been duly sworn by me authority of R.S. 37:2554, did testify es hereinbefore set forth in the foregoing 307 pages; that this testimony was rapported me in the stenotype reporting method. was prepared and transcribed by me or under mersonal direction and supervision, and is true and correct transcript to the best of my ability and understanding; that I am not related to counsel or to the parties herein, an I otherwise interested in the outcome of this matter.

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